

Austria	12.5	Kenya	5.4
Belgium	20.8	Lebanon	5.2
Denmark	3.50	Luxembourg	2.1
Egypt	40.0	Morocco	2.1
Finland	2.50	Netherlands	5.5
France	2.50	Nigeria	2.1
Germany	1.50	Norway	3.1
Greece	20.0	Portugal	2.1
India	18.0	Spain	4.0
Iran	18.0	Sweden	2.75
Italy	40.0	Switzerland	1.05
Japan	12.0	Turkey	5.1
South Korea	12.0	U.S. (Mexico City)	5.1
Soviet Union	12.0	U.S. (Washington)	5.1
Taiwan	12.0	Yugoslavia	2.0

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Partly cloudy, variable, Temp. 16-17 (61-63). Sunday, overcast and rainy. LONDON: Partly cloudy, showers and sunny spells. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). Sunday, sunny periods. CHICAGO: Mostly cloudy, showers. Temp. 14-16 (57-61). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, showers. Temp. 14-16 (57-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Says Troops Erred

Russia Sends China Regrets on Crossing

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, May 12 (NYT)—The Soviet Union conveyed regrets to China today over what it said was an accidental crossing by Soviet troops into Chinese territory Monday night. But it denied Peking's charges yesterday that the soldiers had shot, beaten and kicked Chinese citizens.

Tass, in a formal statement, explained that a group of seamen on border patrol in the Ussuri River who were chasing "a dangerous

armed criminal" landed by mistake on the Chinese bank of the river. Thinking they were on the Soviet Krestovskiy Islands, they moved a short distance into China, then left as soon as they discovered their error, Tass said.

Although the statement did not say how the regrets were expressed, it was understood that they had been offered by deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichev, who arrived in Peking April 26 for renewed negotiations on the disputed frontier.

The Russians' handling of the incident, especially their avoidance of polemics in reply to the angry Chinese protest, seemed to indicate that they were anxious to prevent an escalation into wider conflicts similar to those along the border in March 1969.

There have been no major armed clashes reported since then, but the area remains tense. About 1 million Soviet troops are believed to be stationed along the border, and rumors are often heard in Moscow of minor exchanges of fire and nervousness among the military and civilian populations there.

Recent Soviet travelers to border regions, where foreigners are not allowed to go, have reported that some civilians moving out. And in one district blackouts are said to be held three times a week, with power cut off completely to simulate air-raid alerts.

Brezhnev Visit

Moscow's concern with the potential Chinese threat was underscored in late March and early April, when Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party chief, made a cross-country journey by train during which he inspected military installations and watched maneuvers in border regions. He was accompanied by Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov, and his trip was officially described, in part, as an effort to reassure the population in those areas.

Despite some well-publicized overtures by the Russians to improve relations, Western experts here see no evidence that either side has the political will to do so. Aside from deep ideological differences, the countries are divided by strong considerations of power politics, and tension has remained fairly high.

In March, Peking rejected a message from Moscow proposing negotiations to seek better ties — the Chinese demanded that first the Russians withdraw troops from "disputed" border areas — and April 1 the Communist party newspaper Pravda replied with a lengthy editorial asserting that such a withdrawal would simply invite Chinese occupation.

Anti-Shah Riots In Tehran Leave Many Injured

TEHRAN, May 12 (UPI)—Nationwide protests against the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi have spread to the capital, where at least 100 persons were reported injured in clashes with police yesterday in the Bazaar district.

Like the clashes in 25 other cities this week, the rioting here followed an anti-government meeting in a mosque. Most of the demonstrators were Moslems campaigning for a return to strict adherence to Moslem law by the government. But members of the banned Communist party and other leftist organizations reportedly have taken part in the clashes.

At least 100 persons were injured, some by police bullets, as crowds tried to flee the violence, according to Karim Sanjabi, leader of the recently formed Iranian Human Rights Committee.

Police refused to give an estimate of the number injured in the capital. Press reports said that 15 persons have been killed in the nationwide protests since Tuesday.

Dutch to Allow Extradition of 3 Terrorists

THE HAGUE, May 12 (Reuters)—The Dutch government today authorized the extradition to West Germany of three members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang held in Dutch jails, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

But the three West Germans — identified as Knut Volkers, 26, and Christoph Wackemagel, 26, and Gert Schneider, 29, will not be handed over immediately pending a final attempt by their lawyers to seek political asylum in the Netherlands, the spokesman said.

Called West Bank, Golan Vital

General's Remark Causes Stir in Israel

TEL AVIV, May 12 (UPI)—The remarks yesterday by Israel's new chief of staff that the West Bank of Jordan and the Golan Heights are vital to the defense of Israel provoked storms of protest today.

Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, the leader of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's biggest coalition partner, the Democratic Movement for Change, said that he will raise the issue of Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan's remarks at the Cabinet meeting Sunday.



Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan

Yosef Sarid of the opposition Labor party demanded an urgent Cabinet session and said: "This is the first time in the history of the state that a chief of staff is involving himself in a central debate of the state."

Gen. Eytan, who recently took over from Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur

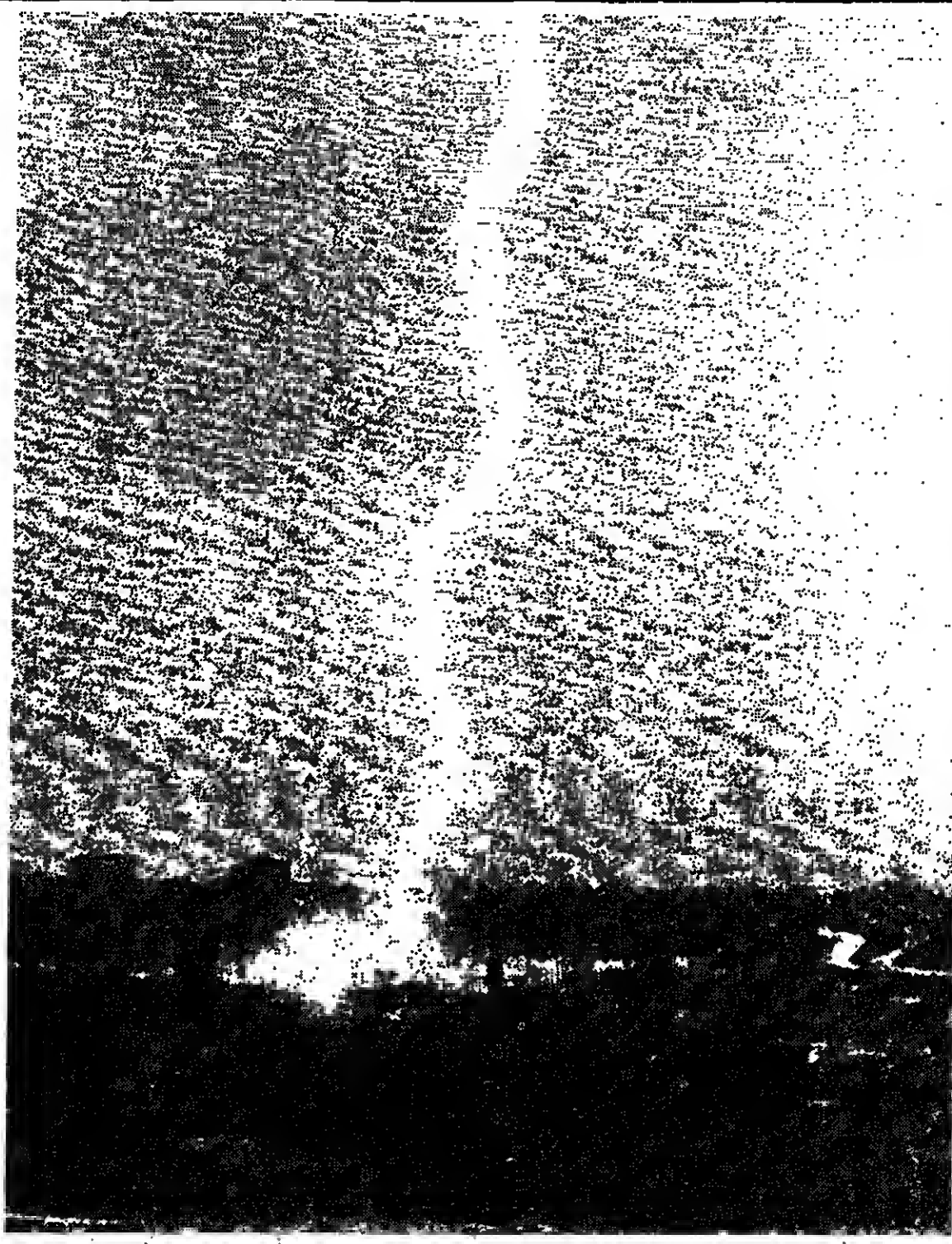
as chief of staff, said yesterday in a television interview that the West Bank and Golan were vital defensively because the Arabs have not abandoned their goal of destroying Israel.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman supported Gen. Eytan, saying that he found no irregularity in the remarks since both Egypt and the United States recognize Israel's problems of future security needs.

"The chief of staff did not overstep his authority," Mr. Weizman said. "He commented only on the military aspect of the problem."

But Arie Eliaz, a member of the leftist Shinui party, charged that Gen. Eytan's statements "present a grave danger to parliamentary democracy that will cause unimaginable damage in this delicate stage of the negotiations."

A bolt of lightning touches down in the industrial district of Kansas City, blowing out a main transformer on electrical lines in the area. The entire Midwest was hit by tornadoes and thunderstorms that caused minor damage.



Associated Press

After Senate Committee's Vote to Maintain It

Carter Held Powerless to End Embargo on Turkey

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT)—The Carter administration's chances of reversing yesterday's decision by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to maintain the three-year-old arms embargo against Turkey were considered slim today.

The committee's vote yesterday was 8 to 4 to keep the arms ban instituted in 1975 because of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. The House International Relations Committee last week voted 18 to 17 to lift the embargo, but for the ban

to be ended, both houses of Congress must vote to do so.

There was no immediate reaction from the administration to the Foreign Relations Committee action.

which was taken as it was considering the 1979 fiscal year authorization bill for security assistance and arms export control.

The committee vote could have

serious repercussions in U.S. relations with Turkey. Premier Bulent Ecevit, now on a trip to Western Europe, has threatened to reduce Turkey's ties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if the embargo were not lifted and to make permanent the closure of U.S. military and intelligence installations in Turkey that were shut down in 1975 in retaliation for the Congress-imposed embargo.

U.S. Is Urged to Reverse Policy on A-Fuel Reactor

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT)—A study sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation has challenged the policies of the Carter administration on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and has urged the United States to start an intensive program of international cooperation for development of the controversial fast-breeder reactor.

Because breeder reactors produce as a by-product the plutonium from which nuclear weapons can be manufactured, administration officials fear that the spread of such reactors could significantly increase the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The study warned that continued U.S. rejection of breeder-reactor development would have little effect on continued development of such reactors abroad. It noted that European countries and Japan have made the breeder reactor part of their long-range planning for energy needs, and it added: "Regardless of what the United States decides, they are unlikely to alter or defer their own breeder programs significantly."

The study, titled "International

Cooperation on Breeder Reactors," also said that the reactors, which produce more fuel than they consume, would be a kind of insurance against future scarcity of energy.

May Increase Pressure

Release of the study is likely to increase pressure on the White House to modify its reluctance to push ahead with the development of a commercially practical fast-breeder reactor and to participate with other nations in joint projects.

International Energy Associates Limited, a group of private researchers in Washington, produced the study.

Contending that the United States has lost its lead in fast-breeder reactor technology, and because the Soviet Union and Western Europe are planning to exploit this technology in any case, the study advocates a program of international cooperation with Japan, and possibly Britain, in the design of a demonstration fast-breeder plant.

The study stresses that if the United States continues to lag in fast-breeder technology, it will lose whatever influence it might have on

Dangerous Actions

To forestall such actions, which the administration viewed as dangerous for the security of the Eastern Mediterranean, Mr. Carter approved a major change in policy last month, including a proposal to end the embargo on the grounds, in part, that it had not succeeded in pressuring Turkey to make concessions to the Greek Cypriots that would facilitate a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Chairman John Sparkman introduced an amendment yesterday afternoon on behalf of the administration to end the embargo. But he was supported only by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Sen. James McGovern, D-Mass.

Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., a leader of what is known loosely as the "Greek lobby" in Congress, engineered the behind-the-scenes activity against lifting the embargo. But the actual debate in the committee in opposition to lifting the embargo was led by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., who argued that the embargo had been imposed because Turkey had violated U.S. law

Red Brigades Claim Attack On Politician

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—A Christian Democratic party official was shot and wounded in Milan today in the first attack claimed by the Red Brigades since they murdered former Premier Aldo Moro.

Three men and a woman shot Tito Berardini five times in the legs as he walked to his car to drive to work. The Red Brigades immediately claimed responsibility.

"This is the Red Brigades," said a woman caller to the Milan office of the Italian news agency ANSA shortly after the assault. "We hit Berardini, a man of the Christian Democrats, this morning. A communiqué will follow."

In Rome, a bomb shattered all the windows and a door of a Justice Ministry office. Another bomb damaged a Bologna showroom of the state-owned Alfa Romeo car company, and five cars were set on fire in the streets of Rome.

Pope to Attend Service

At the Vatican it was announced that Pope Paul VI will make the unprecedented gesture of leaving the Vatican to attend the state funeral service for Mr. Moro tomorrow in the Church of St. John Lateran.

In Washington, the State Department announced that Joseph Califano, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, would head the U.S. delegation to the service.

Mr. Moro's body was found in a car in Rome Tuesday.

Business executives were shot to the legs in Milan Wednesday and yesterday, but neither of the attacks was claimed by the Red Brigades.

On Wednesday three men and a woman shot Franco Giacomazzi, a Milan executive of the Montedison industrial concern. The leftist Armed Proletarian Communist Front claimed responsibility for that shooting.

Another leftist group calling itself the Front Line Organization of Communist Combatants claimed that it shot Maurizio Asarita, a director of the Milan branch of the U.S. Chemical Bank, four times in the legs yesterday.

Resignation Accepted

In Rome, Premier Giulio Andreotti avoided a possible clash between law-and-order hawk and doves in his government by accepting the resignation of Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga and taking over the post on an interim basis.

Politicians praised Mr. Cossiga for his sense of duty in taking responsibility for the police's failure to save Mr. Moro's life, and they



Pope Paul VI

said that Mr. Andreotti did the right thing in taking over.

Police, meanwhile, scoured Italy for the "traveling salesman of death," a 38-year-old contract killer believed brought in by the Red Brigades to carry out the killing of Mr. Moro.

Police said they believed that they knew the identity of the man who pulled the trigger of the Czech-made machine pistol used to fire 11 bullets into Mr. Moro's chest.

Several newspapers reported that police were seeking Giustino de Vito, a notorious hired killer and terrorist.

Closing Ranks

Political leaders appeared to close ranks behind the Christian Democratic government after Mr. Cossiga's resignation.

"I don't think the government is emerging weakened from this resignation," said Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, whose party-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Carter Accepts Reduction In His Tax-Cut Proposal

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—President Carter has agreed to a narrower budget deficit than he had originally proposed and has bowed to congressional suggestions that he delay until January his tax-reduction proposal, trimming it by about \$5 billion.

The agreement came out of meetings yesterday with the chairman of the House and Senate Budget Committees. It was made, the White House said, with the recognition that economic and financial conditions had changed substantially since the budget and tax messages were prepared late last year.

The statement noted that the problem of inflation had worsened and unemployment had fallen more than expected.

"Under these circumstances, there was a general belief a smaller deficit in fiscal year 1979 is highly desirable," the White House said.

Both the House and Senate have voted in their budget resolutions to limit the tax cut to \$19.4 billion.

Sources said that Mr. Carter's advisers unanimously felt that a

substantial tax cut is needed, but a majority believed that a cut of \$20 billion, rather than \$25 billion, would still provide the necessary stimulus for the economy while continuing the trend toward lower deficits.

The deficit is projected to rise from \$53 billion this fiscal year to \$60 billion next year.

The chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Charles Schultz, appeared to be the primary opponent to scaling back the cut.

To Ease Passage

The sources said that another consideration in scaling back is using it to ease the tax bill's passage through Congress.

The sources declined to say where any reduction would come from, but they noted that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has been lobbying heavily for the need to stimulate capital investment.

That would signal strong sentiment for maintaining business cuts at or near the \$8 billion originally proposed while making most of the reduction in the individual sector.

In Hot Springs, Va., Mr. Blumenthal said at a press conference at a business council meeting here that economic policy-makers had been discussing the tax-cut reduction.

Mr. Blumenthal predicted that the federal budget deficit in fiscal 1979 "will turn out to be lower" than the administration's most recent official forecast of \$59 billion.

Carter, Giscard To Meet in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—President Carter and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will meet here May 26, the White House announced today.

In a one-paragraph statement, the White House said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing accepted an invitation from Mr. Carter to dinner on that day. The French President will be in the New York to attend the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have met twice as heads of state — during the economic summit in London in May of last year and in Paris in January.

U.S. Takes a Lesson on an Energy Issue, Readies Move on a 2d

Watts from Waste: Europeans Lead

By Walter Sullivan

CHICAGO, May 12 (NYT)—Munich, with a population of 1.4 million, is deriving 11.8 per cent of its electricity by burning its own garbage and other wastes.

Huge plants on three sides of Paris burn 1.7 million tons of the city's waste each year, using the produced steam to generate electricity and heat buildings in many parts of the city. The annual saving in imported oil is 480,000 barrels.

At Dusseldorf, such a plant in operation 13½ years has earned \$21 million in steam sales, \$2.5 million in sales of recovered scrap iron, \$141,000 to ash sold and \$22 million in fees from refuse collectors.

The largest waste-burning plant in the world, at Botlek, near Rotterdam, gobbles up 3,200 short tons of refuse daily. (By comparison, it is

estimated that New York City generates about 20,000 tons of refuse daily.) The heat produced at the Botlek plant generates 55 million watts of electricity, and also is used to desalinate Rhine River water for local petrochemical industries.

A Gauntlet

These European developments, like a challenging gauntlet, have been thrown down before engineers attending the eighth biennial National Waste Processing Conference here.

Although it should be noted that many of the speakers had commercial interests in promoting the various European technologies they described, Europeans are unquestionably far ahead of the United States in this field. Of 262 plants in the world generating steam by burning waste, according to a sur-

vey by the Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio, only a half-dozen are in the United States.

In no case is a significant amount of electricity being generated from the steam production of those American plants, although the heat is being used in some cases for a variety of purposes. About three-quarters of the plants operating worldwide are in Western Europe, and most of the rest are in Japan.

Several factors account for the European lead. Europeans were strongly motivated to seek new energy sources when the price of fuel oil began to soar. And their more congested landscape made it increasingly difficult to find acceptable areas to dump and bury waste.

Furthermore, notably in Germany, the technology of burning

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Synthetic Fuel Subsidy Proposed

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP)—The Energy Department will propose a regulatory program next week to provide millions of dollars in subsidies to the oil industry to spur the development of synthetic fuels such as shale oil and "gasahol," a motor fuel containing alcohol produced from grain.

The announcement will be the department's first formal move into the second phase of the President's energy plan, the phase designed to increase domestic energy supplies.

The subsidies, amounting to about \$2.10 for each barrel of synthetic fuel produced, ultimately would come from consumers, but they would be paid to the companies through a complex Energy Department program.

A proposal by Energy Secretary

James Schlesinger for \$368 million in direct government spending this year to support development of alternative energy sources was turned down by President Carter two weeks ago. Mr. Schlesinger is appealing that decision.

'Cures the Gap'

The new proposal "won't make a revolution," said John O'Leary, under secretary of energy, "but it cures the regulatory gap between synthetic crude and regular crude oil."

The subsidies would be provided for synthetic oil products produced from high-cost technology, converting oil shale, coal, tar sands, or solid waste into liquid fuels.

They would be administered under the department's complicated oil-entitlements program, which equalizes the cost that refiners pay

for oil. Energy Department officials are hopeful that the subsidy will provide impetus to such companies as Union Oil and others that are weighing plans to operate small commercial plants producing shale oil.

During recent months, Union Oil has held informal talks with the Energy Department, outlining its plans to construct a 10,000-barrel-a-day shale plant. Atlantic Richfield and Occidental Petroleum also have made some commitments to developing shale plants.

Asked how much new production would result from the subsidy program, Mr. O'Leary said, "We haven't made any projections yet." Other department officials said it was too early to prepare estimates of how much the subsidy would raise consumer prices.

On a Colombian Airliner

Passengers Beat, Overpower Hijacker

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, May 12 (UPI)—Passengers and crew jumped the hijacker of their Colombian Avianca airliner last night and police arrested a suspected accomplice who tried to escape by hiding among the passengers.

No passengers or crew members were injured in the incident, but passengers said that two policemen apparently wounded each other slightly as they rushed the plane. Police identified the two arrested as Jose Luis Castillo Perez, who

was badly beaten about the face by passengers, and Gilberto Blas Hernandez. Police said earlier that hijacker had been shot, but they said later he was only beaten and badly hurt.

Authorities said they captured Mr. Blas Hernandez a half-hour after the passengers were freed and questioned by police at Curacao's airport. Police said that they searched him after a passenger pointed him out.

Leo Chance, Curacao's vice-premier and minister of justice, said that the hijacker told a stewardess he was a member of an organization called "The Orphans." She quoted the hijacker as saying "We have no mothers, we have nothing to lose."

The plane, carrying 103 passengers and a crew of six, was hijacked about noon as it prepared to land at Bogota on a domestic flight from Santa Marta. The plane was forced to fly to the Colombian city of Cali and then to Aruba before landing in Curacao.

A-Policy Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

the nuclear-power decisions of other states.

It also maintains that administration efforts over the last year to inhibit the development of breeder reactors are likely to lead to friction with other major industrialized countries.

Highly Efficient

Fast-breeder reactors have been the subject of intense interest for almost 30 years, largely because of their efficiency — they produce plutonium that can be used as fuel by other reactors. However, the technical problems as well as the costs of producing commercial fast breeders have been shown to be enormous.

Despite this, several nations have experimented with fast-breeder technology, and the Soviet Union and France are said to have firm plans to move ahead with construction of commercial facilities.

The United States, which operated the world's first breeder reactor in the 1950s, has slowed development efforts in recent years. Last year President Carter vetoed a plan to continue development of an intermediate-size facility at Clinch River, Tenn., a decision that is still being fought on Capitol Hill.

A major impetus behind Mr. Carter's decision to avoid the plutonium-producing breeder reactor was the fear of nuclear-arms proliferation. The administration has advocated, instead, that nations rely on existing light-water reactors, whose fuel cannot be used to build nuclear weapons.

3-Nation Pact

TOKYO, May 12 (AP)—Japan, West Germany and France will sign an agreement next month to exchange information on development of fast-breeder reactors, a Japanese energy official said yesterday.

The pact, which will run five years, is to replace previous bilateral agreements for the exchange of basic research information, including reactor physics, plutonium fuel, sodium technology and safety.

Mr. Berlinguer said that this was shown by the Red Brigades' kidnapping of Mr. Moro on the day that the new Communist-supported government went before parliament for a confidence vote, and again their dumping of the body halfway between the Communist and Christian Democratic headquarters.

By taking over the Interior Ministry himself on an interim basis, Mr. Andreotti averted what could have become a dangerous succession struggle.

Italian Denies Lockheed Role

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—A former Italian Air Force chief said yesterday that he is innocent in the Lockheed bribery scandal, but he contradicted himself while testifying about his signature.

Gen. Duilio Fanali, one of 11 defendants before Italy's constitutional court, testified that he never received money from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to favor purchase of 14 Lockheed C-130 Hercules transports worth \$60 million.

Gen. Fanali sharply denied writing "serious situation" — act immediately with maximum sternness — on an air force document dealing with an Italian plane that was competitive with the Lockheed transports. It was written with a green pen and he said that he never used green pens. But later in his testimony, he identified a signature on another document, written in green ink, as his.

Italy Shipping Planes to Libya

MILAN, May 12 (AP)—SIAE-Marebetti, an Italian aviation group, this month began shipments of 200 military planes to Libya, a company official reported.

The value of the contract, one of the largest won by the Italian company, was estimated at more than 20 billion lire (\$22 million), but this was not confirmed by SIAE-Marebetti on the ground that it was a secret contract.

The commercial director of SIAE-Marebetti said that the SF-260 Models ordered by Libya were reconnaissance and training planes, without any armament.

260 Nigerians Join UN Force

BEIRUT, May 12 (UPI)—A contingent of 260 Nigerian UN troops arrived today, increasing the number of United Nations forces in Lebanon to 4,140.

The Security Council voted to March to send about 4,000 troops to Lebanon and this month voted to dispatch 2,000 more to oversee Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon and to assist the Lebanese government in regaining its control of the area.

The Nigerians, however, were not from the second contingent of the United Nations Force in Lebanon, which will be drawn from Fiji, Iran and Ireland.

German Murder Term

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, May 12 (AP)—A court today sentenced a Hungarian refugee to life in prison for the murder of a banker and four members of his family.

Carter Said to Bar Swap

Shcharansky Terms Called Stiff

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, May 12—The White House, faced with stiff Soviet demands that could embarrass President Carter, has virtually ruled out a swap of the best-known dissident oov in Soviet jails, Anatoli Shcharansky, for one or more Communists in Western prisons, the Los Angeles Times has learned.

That is the latest development concerning a Shcharansky exchange. Other recent developments reportedly have included veiled Soviet threats to "expose" more Central Intelligence Agency agents within the Moscow dissident community. The United States, in response, implicitly threatened to "expose" KGB men hidden among Soviet dissidents who have entered the United States, according to some sources.

It was also learned that Mr. Carter sent a personal note to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last month reaffirming his statement of a year ago that Mr. Shcharansky was over a CIA spy.

Mr. Carter wrote to Mr. Brezhnev because the administration earlier had confirmed that an associate of Mr. Shcharansky was employed briefly in the CIA in Moscow. U.S. officials feared that confirmation might have suggested to the Kremlin that Mr. Carter was softening his denial that Mr. Shcharansky himself had CIA ties.

Card After Card

Among government officials and others who are well-informed about the maneuvering over Mr. Shcharansky and other dissidents, some believe there probably were other Moscow dissidents used by the CIA. And they believe that the Russians have already threatened in secret diplomatic exchanges to "turn over card after card" — perhaps with real, perhaps fabricated, evidence — to embarrass the United States during a Shcharansky trial.

In this view, the various deals suggested by the Russians for trading Mr. Shcharansky feature him as only the visible part of the Soviet offer that beyond his release after a trial is the understanding, at least as important, that no other dissidents beyond Mr. Shcharansky's associate would be publicly exposed as U.S. intelligence agents.

In response to the "turn over card after card" threat, however, U.S. officials reportedly threatened to arrest and jail or expel the score or more persons among the 20,000 former dissidents now in the United States who are either known or suspected by U.S. counterintelligence to be Soviet KGB agents, according to the same sources.

Trade Suggestions

A standoff of sorts appears to be the result on this level, with the Russians reportedly unwilling to risk those expulsions of agents here like those they suffered recently in Canada and, a few years ago, in Britain.

Instead, the Soviet Union has passed word at different times that it was interested in various persons in exchange for Mr. Shcharansky. One proposal was to trade him for three Chilean and three Uruguayan Communists in jail on political charges in those countries.

Another offer was to trade him for the West German couple, Gunter Guillaume and his wife, Christel. He was convicted of treason, she of conspiring with him in 1975. He had been a top staff aide of former Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Provision of Law

The Arms Export Control Law provides that a nation may be declared ineligible for further shipments or sales if it is found to be in



Anatoli Shcharansky

and his arrest led to Mr. Brandt's resignation.

The most recent public mention of a Shcharansky swap came in the wake of a three-way exchange: Robert Thompson, convicted in 1965 of passing information on U.S. codes to the East Germans, was traded for Minnesota Alan van Norman, who tried to smuggle refugees out of East Germany, and an Israeli citizen, Miron Marcus, who had been held by the Soviet-orientated Mozambique government since its small plane made an emergency landing there two years ago.

Until Lebanon Pullout

Suit by Arab Lobby Asks U.S. to Deny Israel Arms

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP)—An Arab-American lobby group filed suit yesterday to stop U.S. military sales to Israel until that country withdraws from southern Lebanon.

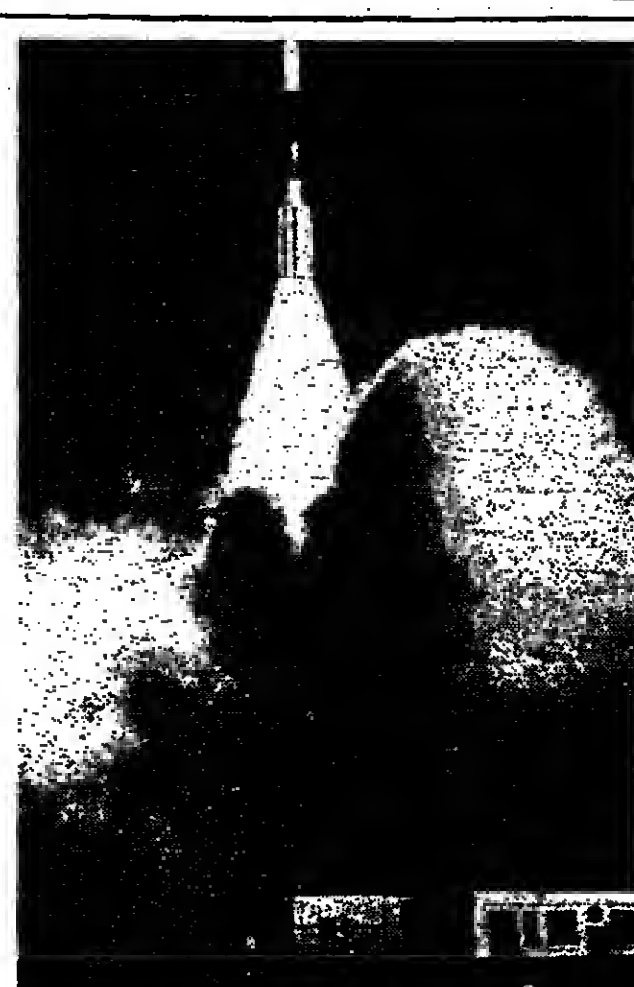
The U.S. District Court action by the National Association of Arab Americans is based on the contention that Israel violated the Arms Export Control Act by using U.S. military equipment in its recent Lebanese operations. On April 5, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reported in a letter to Congress that Israel's actions "may have" violated U.S. law, but Mr. Vance did not state a definite conclusion.

Agreements with Israel permit U.S. weapons to be used only for "internal security, legitimate self-defense" and participation in United Nations collective security operations. The legal questions involved are whether the large-scale Israeli invasion of Lebanon is legitimate self-defense and, if not, what the United States should do about it.

Mr. Vance said in his letter that he was not recommending any further action on the possible violation, in view of the Middle East diplomatic situation and Israel's assurance that it intends to withdraw from Lebanon.

The Arab group's lawsuit asks the court to produce a long list of documents concerning arms supplies to Israel, including agreements on the controversial cluster bombs. Prof. Shirabi said that the cluster bombs — which can release a hail of grenade-sized weapons, each containing hundreds of steel shards — are of particular concern.

The NAA, claiming a membership of 1,500 to 2,000, is emerging as the Arab countervoice to the pro-Israeli political activism of Jewish Americans. NAA officials estimated that 1.5 million to 2 million Americans are of Arab ancestry, compared to 5.7 million American Jews.



European satellite, weighing 1,845 pounds, sits atop a Delta rocket during a successful lift-off at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

European Space Unit Launches Communications Test Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., May 12 (AP)—An experimental communications satellite owned by the European Space Agency was launched last night with a Delta rocket eight months after the first attempt failed.

Officials said that the satellite went into an initial orbit 25 minutes after lift-off.

The 1,845-pound satellite, called Orbital Test Satellite, is designed to test concepts for an operational satellite network planned for the 1980s. The satellite can handle two television channels and 5,000 phone calls simultaneously.

Insured this time with Boverings of London for \$52 million, the satellite is considered vital to the European Space Agency. "We can't afford to fail," said Dr. Rene Collette, manager of fixed services communications programs for the agency.

The first attempt to launch such a satellite ended in a \$42-million failure Sept. 13, when the first stage of the Delta blew up 55 seconds after lift-off. The agency had insured only part of the mission for \$29 million.

The first launch of an operational satellite for the European Telecommunications Agency is scheduled for 1981.

Terrorists Claim Attack On Italian Party Official

(Continued from Page 1)

mentary support is indispensable for the Cabinet's survival.

"Any political maneuver aimed at undermining the present parliamentary majority or causing a government crisis would be an act of irresponsibility bordering on folly," Republican party leader Ugo La Malfa said in a speech in Rome.

Mr. Berlinguer said that the Red Brigades obviously hoped to break up the alliance of Christian Democrats and Communists, of which Mr. Moro was the chief architect.

Mr. Berlinguer said that this was shown by the Red Brigades' kidnapping of Mr. Moro on the day that the new Communist-supported government went before parliament for a confidence vote, and again their dumping of the body halfway between the Communist and Christian Democratic headquarters.

By taking over the Interior Ministry himself on an interim basis, Mr. Andreotti averted what could have become a dangerous succession struggle.

Italian Denies Lockheed Role

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—A former Italian Air Force chief said yesterday that he is innocent in the Lockheed bribery scandal, but he contradicted himself while testifying about his signature.

Gen. Duilio Fanali, one of 11 defendants before Italy's constitutional court, testified that he never received money from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to favor purchase of 14 Lockheed C-130 Hercules transports worth \$60 million.

Gen. Fanali sharply denied writing "serious situation" — act immediately with maximum sternness — on an air force document dealing with an Italian plane that was competitive with the Lockheed transports. It was written with a green pen and he said that he never used green pens. But later in his testimony, he identified a signature on another document, written in green ink, as his.

Italy Shipping Planes to Libya

MILAN, May 12 (AP)—SIAE-Marebetti, an Italian aviation group, this month began shipments of 200 military planes to Libya, a company official reported.

The value of the contract, one of the largest won by the Italian company, was estimated at more than 20 billion lire (\$22 million), but this was not confirmed by SIAE-Marebetti on the ground that it was a secret contract.

The commercial director of SIAE-Marebetti said that the SF-260 Models ordered by Libya were reconnaissance and training planes, without any armament.

22 Ministers Prepare French-African Talks

PARIS, May 12 (UPI)—Foreign ministers from 22 countries met today to lay the groundwork for the fourth French-African summit conference, which France hopes will tighten Africa's ties with Europe and approve French military interventions in Africa.

The summit will be held in Paris May 22-23 under the chairmanship of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.



Police stand guard as others raid barracks occupied by radicals near Narita Airport.

Japanese Police Raid Radicals' Huts Near Airport

TOKYO, May 12 (UPI)—Police today raided huts built by radical leftists near Tokyo's new international airport at Narita to an attempt to head off new violence by opponents of the controversial \$2.6-billion facility.

About 450 police raided wooden huts at 15 locations around the airport, 60 kilometers from Tokyo, and confiscated leaflets and other items, a spokesman said. No arrests were reported.

The raid came a few hours before the upper house of the Diet (parliament) began debate on an emergency bill that would empower the government to take further action against groups that have vowed to prevent the opening of the airport, scheduled for May 20. The bill, already passed by the lower house, was expected to be approved today.

French Crash Kills 9

BESANCON, France, May 12 (UPI)—Nine old-age pensioners were killed and 18 persons were injured seriously yesterday when their bus collided head-on with a truck near Dole, police reported.

Knut Hammarstrom, director general of the association said, "Our experts are impressed with the high standards of security at Narita. In fact, Narita security could be set up as a model for many airports."

IATA Backs Security

TOKYO, May 12 (AP)—The International Air Transport Association today endorsed security arrangements at Narita Airport, which is ringed by a high wire fence and metal plates buried in the ground to prevent radicals from tunneling.

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In Farm Package

EEC Officials Agree To Hike Food Prices

BRUSSELS, May 12 (UPI)—European farm ministers concluded a week of marathon negotiations today by increasing the price of everything from cauliflower to almonds.

The average increase, one of the lowest in the 26-year history of the European Economic Community, adds up to 2.25 per cent.

Rabbi Admits Paying Bribes to U.S. Legislator

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT)—A Brooklyn rabbi pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of bribing Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., with at least \$5,000 in return for intervention with federal agencies on behalf of the Rabbi's B'nai Torah Institute.

Rabbi Leif Pinter's plea was the strongest public indication to date of the progress of a federal investigation into charges by Rep. Flood's former administrative assistant and others that Rep. Flood took bribes to influence federal appropriations.

U.S. Still Active On Missing GIs

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Vietnam and Laos still are being strongly urged to make an accounting of Americans missing in action, says a high-ranking State Department official.

A Driver's Scoreboard: 32 Vehicles Rammed

Cars Are Latest Weapons on Los Angeles Freeways

By Robert Lindsey
LOS ANGELES, May 12 (NYT)—A man driving a pickup truck went for a 30-mile ride on the freeway system here the other day and, by the time his odyssey was over, police said that he had rammed into 32 cars.

Trudeau Hints Delay of Vote Until Next Year

OTTAWA, May 12 (NYT)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the next national elections, widely forecast for this summer until opinion polls showed a sharp decline in his popularity, will be held much later, possibly the spring of next year.

The Prime Minister is not required to schedule an election until the five-year mandate of his party, the Liberals, approaches an end in July of next year. It has been customary, however, for Canadian governments to go to the people at least every four years.

million to the European community's \$10-billion annual farm bill.

Italy reserved approval of the package because it failed to include a tree-planting project which the Italians wanted.

New Price Structure

Officials said that the new price structure will result in across-the-board food price increases of 5 per cent by the time it filters through to the stores.

The officials said that the new price package — half of what farmers had demanded — will be big enough to keep the production of milk, beef, sugar and other surplus items at their current level of excess.

U.S. Jewish Unit Asks for Closing Of PLO Offices

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has called on the State Department to close offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization in New York and Washington, alleging that the organization has illegally engaged in U.S. fund-raising activities.

Representatives of both offices denounced the move as a Jewish attempt to silence the PLO.

The league's general counsel, Arnold Foster, said in a letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the local PLO representative, Hatim Hussein, raised funds in a recent appearance at Oklahoma State University. Mr. Hussein opened the office here a month ago.

Mr. Foster also said that the PLO observer mission attached to the United Nations recently sponsored fund-raising events on two occasions in the New York area.

Toure Ends Nigeria Visit

LAGOS, May 12 (UPI)—Guinean President Sekou Toure wound up a three-day visit to Nigeria today — only his fourth venture outside Conakry in more than a decade.



NEW GENERAL—Col. Margaret Brewer, first woman to be promoted to rank of general in the U.S. Marine Corps, receives her bars as brigadier general in Washington. Her mother, Ann Brewer, congratulates her while Marine Commandant Gen. Louis Wilson looks on.

Pressure From Angry Voters

Social Security Tax Rollback Is Voted

By Art Pine
WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted yesterday to roll back most of the increase in Social Security taxes that Congress enacted last December for 1979 and 1980, and to make up the difference temporarily by using income-tax revenues.

By a vote of 19 to 18, the committee approved legislation that would reduce payroll taxes to last year's levels for Americans who earn less than \$16,500 a year, and would cut the currently scheduled tax increases in half for those who earn more than that.

The money from the general income tax would be used only to fund the hospital-insurance portion of the Social Security trust fund. The bill would not affect the funding of the retirement or disability-insurance portions.

Yesterday's action was the first formal step Congress has taken to reverse December's increases in payroll taxes.

Vote anger over the higher payroll taxes has caused a flurry in Congress that has sent many members clamoring for a rollback of the increases. Yesterday's measure

Dutch Jobless Increases

THE HAGUE, May 11 (AP)—Dutch unemployment rose 1,400 persons in April from the previous month to 201,900, or 5.1 per cent of the workforce, the statistics agency said today. The seasonally adjusted figure compares with 196,500 jobless in April 1977.

U.S. Man Kills Wife, Himself With Bomb

CARY, N.C., May 12 (UPI)—Jerry Sowers, 32, had a bomb taped to his stomach when he entered a lawyer's office to sign a separation agreement. After nearly two hours of negotiating with police and a lawyer yesterday, he agreed to defuse it in exchange for an hour alone with his wife, Anne, 36.

Fifteen minutes later — as a crowd, including Mrs. Sowers's 8-year-old daughter by a previous marriage, waited in a parking lot next door — the bomb detonated, killing the couple.

Pat Boone May Find Ads Are Acne of His Career

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—Pat Boone and the Federal Trade Commission may be setting a precedent that puts baseball players, movie stars, rock singers and other personalities on notice to check out a product before they agree to plug it in a commercial.

Mr. Boone apparently did not do so, and it may cost him some money.

The agency announced a complaint yesterday against Preventative Medical Products Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif., the makers of Acne-Stat, a \$10-a-bottle mail-order pimple preparation for which Mr. Boone acted as pitchman in print and TV ads. The FTC alleged that Acne-Stat "neither will cure acne nor eliminate its cause as claimed."

In announcing the complaint, the FTC said Mr. Boone has signed a consent order agreeing to pay part of any restitution the FTC may eventually win for customers from the company.

The FTC said it was the first time that someone who endorsed a product has agreed to be personally accountable for the claims made. In addition, Mr. Boone agreed to check out in advance any product he may endorse in the future.

Albert Kramer, head of the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection, said the agreement "stands for the principle that an endorser must verify the claims made about the advertised product . . . or else risk FTC action."

"The endorser may profit from a false advertisement just as much as the manufacturer," Mr. Kramer said, "and thus it is not unreasonable to obligate him to ascertain the truthfulness of the claim he is being paid to make."

Alcohol as Energy Source

Alabama Co-op's Still Is Legal

By Ernest Holsendolph

SELMA, Ala. (NYT)—Albert Hubbard could not recall exactly how many of his 47 years he had spent in jail for making corn whiskey illegally, but he scoffed at the idea that he had ever been a moonshiner.

"A moonshiner is somebody who sells the stuff by the pint, often to revenue agents, but I was a liquor man — I always sold it in batches like 200 gallons."

This wholesaler in homemade alcohol, who says he has gone straight since 1957, has come out of retirement to join a teetotaler, Albert Turner, and an organization of beleaguered black farmers in a project to help this depressed farm community.

Their project is a homemade still that produces hundreds of gallons of high-test alcohol, which they are using to power tractors, cars and trucks.

As Mr. Hubbard puttered about, cooking the mash of ground corn, yeast, water and special enzymes, two federal agents from the Treasury Department's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Branch looked on.

The still is secured with government seals and the collection tank is equipped with a meter that measures every ounce of grain alcohol, or ethanol, that is removed. Agents have the habit of dropping in often, just to check.

The agents, Richard Mochow and Dexter Jones, looked over the shoulders of Mr. Turner and Mr. Hubbard recently as they measured the alcohol content. It was 160 proof.

Not Fit to Drink

When the agents left to go to the office and study the operation's books, Mr. Hubbard said, "Believe it or not, they think we're drinking this stuff — this stuff ain't fit to drink."

Mr. Turner, head of the cooperative, says that the farmers have something larger in mind than drinking. When the co-op experienced two poor seasons of crop production recently, he said, the leaders tried to think of ways to cut their costs and increase income.

"After reading about how the Europeans used alcohol for vehicles in World War II, we began looking into it."

The availability of federal money for an energy project made the idea of alcohol production even more attractive. Last July, Mr. Turner obtained a grant for \$86,000 from the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the Commerce Department.

At the moment, they are using commercially ground corn as the primary feedstock for the still, but they hope to perfect a process that will allow them to use excess or spoiled vegetables.

Fervent Advocate

Most farmers in the cooperative produce vegetables, mostly pickling cucumbers, on their small plots, some of which are only about 10 acres.

Mr. Turner, who helped the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. do political organizing in this area in preparation for the march from Selma to Montgomery in the 1960s, is a fervent advocate of alcohol as a gasoline extender.

Mr. Turner and other supporters of alcohol use went to Washington in a caravan last fall to demonstrate their uses of the fuel. Mr. Turner drove his old green John Deere tractor, which runs on straight alcohol, up to the Capitol steps.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., a strong supporter of "gasohol," was impressed and invited Mr. Turner to

testify before a Senate subcommittee about the project.

Although the petroleum industry, as well as chemical experts, assert that alcohol is too expensive to serve as an alternative to gasoline, Mr. Turner says that his community project may be sensible financially.

In contrast to the commercial price of about \$1.30 a gallon for alcohol, Mr. Turner says that the cooperative has been able to produce it at about 65 cents a gallon because they use wood to fire their furnace and there are no transportation costs.

Eugene Ecklund, chief of the alternative fuels branch of the Department of Energy, said that the department was watching the Selma experiment and others.

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In conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, the Energy Department is studying the availability of raw material to support full-scale production of ethanol — the type of alcohol rendered from grain and vegetation.

Many fuel-industry analysts say that a commercial-alcohol industry that produced and relied on methanol, a form of alcohol produced from coal or natural gas, might be more feasible. But more studies remain to be done.

Meanwhile, Mr. Turner says that he believes there will always be a place for community-based plants to deal in ethanol as an extender.

"I'll leave the big picture to the government, but I have seen what we can do here on the local scene."

Coal Strike Said to Cost U.S. Consumers Millions

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP)—Utility companies may have overcharged consumers \$100 million for emergency electrical purchases in states affected by the 110-day coal strike last winter, according to federal energy officials.

William Lindsay of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that the \$100 million in "add-on" charges for transmitting power between utilities were pyramided and then passed on to consumers.

These costs, Mr. Lindsay said, were not related to the actual cost of transmission, and in many instances were simply passed to consumers.

His disclosure came at hearings called by Sen. Howard Mennen, D-Ohio, a day after the commission issued a report saying that some utilities in the industrial heartland states had hit by the coal strike engaged in extraordinary operating and billing practices.

"An unprecedented amount of power was bought and sold by the utilities, and on each sale the utility added on an extra charge running from 10 per cent to 43 per cent," Mr. Mennen said.

As electrical power was shifted from one utility company to another, charges added by each company averaged 10 per cent, the commission said in a report. Most of these charges, in turn, were passed to consumers in fuel-adjustment charges.

The states most severely affected by the longest coal strike in United Mine Workers' history were Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Michigan, Illinois, and Tennessee.

Commission officials have said

U.S. Pipe Leak Laid to Impurity

GEISMAR, La., May 12 (UPI)—A pipeline leak that speewed deadly chlorine gas into the air and injured more than 50 workers in a heavily industrial area along the Mississippi River was blamed yesterday on a chemical impurity inside the pipe.

Most of the injured were hospitalized overnight, but by midday, all but 11 of the injured were sent home.

The foot-long hole in a four-inch pipeline at Vulcan Materials Co. sprayed gas into the air for about 10 minutes Wednesday night, personnel manager Kay Bahin said. A cloud of fumes drifted northwest over the area and was tracked by a sheriff's department helicopter until it dissipated.

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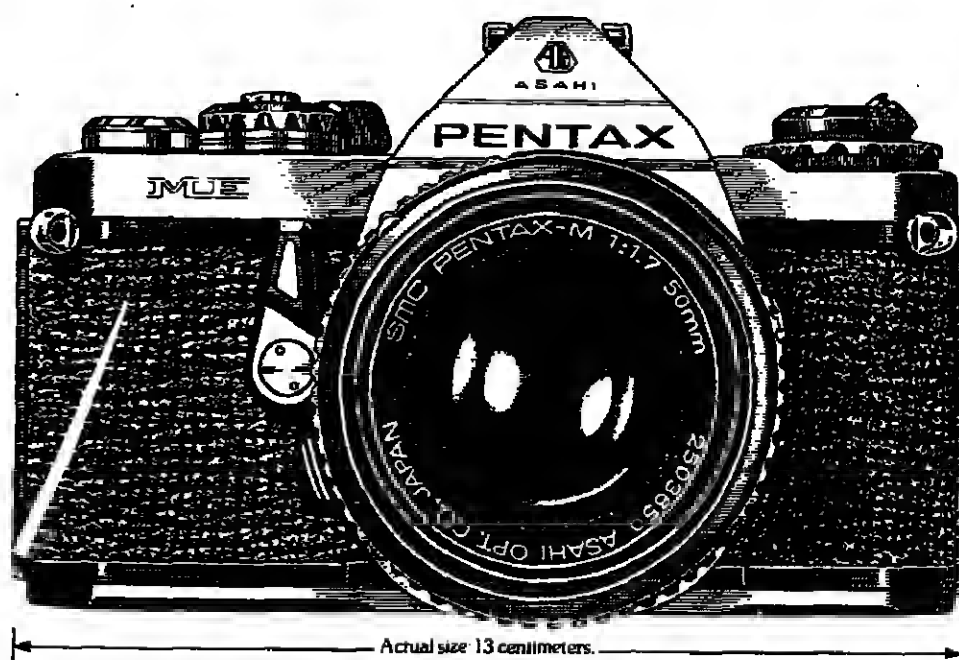
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EGNATIA - APPIA - CASTALIA - ESPRESSO OLBIA

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Sunday-Sunday, May 13-14, 1978

No Voluntary Austerity — Yet

Mr. Meany's negative response to President Carter's appeal for labor cooperation in checking inflation was to be expected. Labor and management always insist that their own rewards, whether wages or prices, from the economy are not primary contributors to inflation.

And while management can sometimes be bulldozed into moderation by a combination of government pressures and public opinion, the unions are much more resistant. They are, in no small degree, public opinion; they elect, to a considerable extent, government, and their leaders, themselves usually elected, are fearful of rivals making stronger appeals to the membership.

This constitutes a grave weakness in any "jawbone" system of inflation controls. And it is also an obstacle to and an impediment for legalized wage and price limits. It takes the immensity of a major disaster, as in Britain or New York City, to produce voluntary acceptance of moderation — and that is usually limited.

To be sure, there can be no moral argument for the old system in which workers were the first to pay for any business recession, and firings and wage cuts brought down prices without seriously damaging the owners of the enterprises. In Argentina, which has a situation that is unusual today in that its government has sought to create profits and

stimulate investment while holding down wages, the effect on the workers is painfully evident.

But it is also true that nothing can be accomplished if both labor and management say to one another: "After you." Wage rises, however justified, do stimulate prices all along the line — including food prices which are a principal part of the mounting rise in living costs in the United States. This is not primarily because of higher labor costs in an increasingly mechanized agriculture but the manner in which wages influence costs down the line to the consumer, for transportation, preparation, sales, etc.

So Mr. Meany surprised no one when his candid talk with Mr. Carter ended in no compliance with the President's request. The Carter guidelines for prices and wages are likely to remain rhetorical signposts which will be largely ignored — unless there are some legal means to validate them, which will be very difficult to enact or to enforce, or unless the pulling and hauling of labor and management sends inflation to a point that can frighten both of them, which might be disastrous.

It would seem that some legal process should be sought; it has its difficulties and its dangers — but they are not as bad as the alternatives.

Breaking the Cyprus Deadlock

Some three weeks have passed since the Turkish Cypriot community submitted new proposals for resolving the Cyprus problem. But the Greek Cypriots refuse even to come to the table to discuss them. The impression spreads that the Greeks are counting on the partial embargo on U.S. arms shipments to Turkey to induce a still better offer. They should be dissuaded from any such calculation.

We have supported the arms embargo for the narrow purpose of persuading Turkey to express its willingness to pull back its troops on the island. That, in turn, would permit a more equitable division of its territory between the Greek and Turkish communities. The embargo, however, should not become an obstacle to negotiation or a screen to protect unrealistic demands. There is a basis for negotiation in the Turkish plan and if the

Greek Cypriots persist in refusing to take it seriously, Congress should lift the embargo, as the administration has already requested. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was wise Wednesday to resist a change, for the time being, but the Greek Cypriots would be wise not to misinterpret the vote.

The Turkish Cypriots say that everything about their proposal is negotiable. But it is unlikely that they can be moved very far from the outlines of their proposed constitution. Nor should they be. There is no reason, however, why they should not be pressed to yield more territory.

The Greek Cypriots will never know how much more until they engage the Turks in serious discussions. Those discussions should proceed, and if the U.S. embargo now gets in the way, it should be removed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Congress and the Korea Probe

Congress stands in imminent danger of losing its grip altogether on its investigation of Korean influence-peddling and of opening itself fairly to the charge of covering up.

In one step undercutting the investigation, the House International Relations Committee last week approved an administration request, pending for seven months, to transfer \$800 million in arms to South Korea as U.S. ground forces withdraw over five years. In a second step, Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., dropped objections to official financing of a nuclear purchase by Korea; earlier he had insisted that Seoul first provide suitable congressional access to certain persons, notably former ambassador Kim Dong Jo. And on Wednesday, the House rejected a bid to cut agricultural aid to South Korea despite a plea by Special Counsel Leon Jaworski that the House strengthen its hand in bargaining for Korean cooperation with the influence inquiry by making the cut.

Each of these steps has its reason. The arms transfer makes security sense. The nuclear deal has a strong economic rationale. The agricultural measure came up under circumstances (in a budget resolution) and sponsorship (by Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y.) variously distasteful to members of both parties.

A case can be made, moreover, that since Korea did induce rice dealer Tongsun Park to testify, Congress owed Korea some response. The cumulative effect of these concessions by Congress is, nonetheless, to call into question its determination to clean house.

In particular, investigators have yet to gain access to former envoy Kim Dong Jo, which Mr. Jaworski has identified as critical — not

merely because Mr. Kim, like Mr. Park, stands accused of giving money to congressmen but because Mr. Kim, unlike Mr. Park, is without question an official Korean agent. The Constitution specifically bars legislators from accepting gifts from foreign agents.

The conviction of one bribed congressman and the indictment of another have conveyed an impression that the influence investigations have done their job. Another impression is gaining that South Korea has been harassed long enough, and perhaps unfairly, and it is time to repair the important Korean-U.S. diplomatic tie; the administration holds that view. Yet the reputation of the House, and of several dozen past and present members, and of its leadership will remain under a cloud if the inquiry is not pressed further.

Specifically, more must be done to obtain direct communication with Kim Dong Jo. If he does not choose, as he could, to waive the immunity that everyone agrees is due him under the Vienna Convention, then surely he can do better than offer a telephone interview with the Speaker of the House. The House has several possible ways, by resolutions or action on legislation, to affect any Korean inclination to conclude that the heat is off.

Otherwise, Mr. Jaworski, whose service depends for its effectiveness entirely on the cooperation of the group he is investigating, would seem to have no alternative but to explain why he is unable to pursue further, and still less wind up, an investigation that House leaders as well as members implored him to conduct. It would then be up to the voters to judge whether the honor of the House has been redeemed.

WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 13, 1903

NEW YORK—This city is in fine health and humor. Statistics gathered by the Board of Health show a population of 3,732,903, a gain of 295,701 in three years. At the present rate of increase the city will pass the 4-million mark before 1906. The birthrate is apparently rising, being 30 in 1,000 for the first four months of this year. The deathrate is falling and immigration is adding thousands yearly to the population. The statistically inclined are already figuring how soon Greater New York can overtake Greater London.

Fifty Years Ago

May 13, 1928

PARIS—Defiant title Mars, fad of seasons, sideshow of star gazers and Sussex witches, today is attracting more attention than ever before in the long history of astronomical mysteries. May and the summer promise to be a season of experiments in interplanetary aerodynamics which again revive the age-old question of human life up around the center of our universe. The bustling activity of scientists-mechanics in France, the U.S. and Germany has already brought reports of gigantic sky-climbing machines nearing completion.



'Think Positively, Mezger! When Our Nuclear-Waste-Disposal Plant Blew Up, It Also Probably Wiped Out Every Bubble-Headed Solar Energy Nut in the Country'

Washington's 'Church-State' Relationship

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The 8-8 tie in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on sending military aid to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia is a perfect example of the balance-of-power mind. Whenever senators have to choose between politics and foreign policy, on secondary issues, they tend to come out dead even.

The Middle East plane issue is probably going to come out almost the same as the Panama Canal issue. Senators are going to allow, the President to settle the plane issue, by a very narrow vote. They don't want to take responsibility for opposing his foreign policy, but they don't want to take responsibility for approving it either, particularly if this means offending Israel and its supporters in the United States.

The 8-8 vote in the Foreign Relations Committee is an obvious cop out. What the committee members have said to the President is: "Do ahead with your package deal but don't blame us." The issue is now up to the whole Senate, and the other senators will probably do the same: that is to say, postpone their votes until the very last minute, but go along with the President only if their votes are necessary to avoid a humiliating White House defeat.

Church's Role

The most interesting, and looking to the future probably the most significant, thing in this 8-8 tie in the Foreign Relations Committee was the performance of Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

With the retirement of Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama at the end of this year, Church will take over the chairmanship of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee at a time when the Congress is playing an increasingly important role in the conduct of international economic and political relations. Therefore, the State Department has been watching him with the utmost care, feeling that this Church-State relationship may be critical in the conduct of foreign relations in Washington in the coming years.

State is not reassured by the role Church has played in this controversy over the shipment of fighter and bomber planes to the Middle East. He was deeply involved with State and the White House in trying to avoid a bruising and probably losing battle between Carter and the Senate on the plane package.

And he was an influential voice in persuading State and the White House during several private conversations, to offer 20 additional F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel in order to compromise the issue. As possible, a political confrontation.

Surprise

More important, once the Carter administration had agreed to provide more planes to Israel, and had a promise from Saudi Arabia that it would not base the promised F-16s at Tabuk, near the Israeli border, or transfer or allow their planes to be used against Israel, Church argued with his colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee that this compromise should be accepted, and the amended package deal approved by the Foreign Relations Committee.

This argument by Church, which was made with considerable passion, was influential, for example, in persuading Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., among others, to go along with the compromise, but when the vote came in the Foreign Relations Committee, Church voted against the compromise, to the surprise of Sens. Percy, McGovern, and others who thought he would go along with his own proposal.

Washington is fascinated, maybe

excessively so, by this personal incident. It knows the power of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and how that power rises and falls with the character and personality of its chairman.

That committee has not been a powerful influence under John Sparkman in the last few years, or under Key Pittman in 1933-41, or under Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, 1953-55. But under the elder Henry Cabot Lodge, 1914-25, Walter George of Georgia, Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, and William Fulbright of Arkansas, it has been a power in the land.

And also, there was Sen. William Borah of Idaho, who presided over the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 1925 to 1933. Borah was one of what Woodrow Wilson called "the little band of willful men," who opposed the Versailles Treaty at the end of the First World War and helped to defeat U.S. participation in the League of Nations.

What is interesting is that Borah practiced law in Boise, Idaho, where Frank Church was born 54 years ago. He was a hero of

Church's youthful years and Borah rose to fame in the Senate as "the Great Opposer." But Borah was also an early advocate of disarmament and the outlawing of war, the recognition of the Soviet Union, and he opposed intervention in Latin America to collect U.S. financial investments.

Watching Frank Church move into the chairmanship of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and lately observing his increasing influence on Middle Eastern and other foreign policy questions, even his friends are asking whether he is

another Borah, or a Fulbright, or a Vandenberg or what?

At 54, recklessly handsome, courteous of manner, and ponderously diplomatic of speech, Church is a controversial figure in Washington now, particularly so after his ambiguous performance on the Middle East planes deal. But he is now coming into his own as the Foreign Relations Committee, to the dismay of the State Department, which is now wondering where this new Church-State relationship may be going in the coming years.

Some Terra Is Still Incognita

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK—The world, they say, has been explored and discovered. It has been circumnavigated by ship, airplane and spacecraft. Its continents have been delineated and traversed, photographed and mapped. Its seas have been crossed and islands fixed by latitude and longitude. The world, so they say, has been made known to those who live there.

Still, there are explorers. There are people who leave the safe and known behind and seek the experience of an unknown, a beckoning mountain peak or desert vastness, a jungle or remote island, a long voyage alone, a grueling trek across the arctic ice. They seek to do something that has never been done before because it has never been done before.

The Japanese explorer Naomi Uemura is such a man. He has rafted alone 4,000 miles down the Amazon and made the longest one-man dog sled trip, 7,500 miles from Greenland to Alaska. He has scaled alone the highest peaks on four continents: Kilimanjaro in Africa, Aconcagua in South America, Mont Blanc in Europe and Mount McKinley in North America. He has also stood at the summit of Everest, but there was not alone.

Dogsled Trek

To cap it off, Mr. Uemura recently became the first person to reach the North Pole alone by dogsled. He made it after a 54-day trek across the frozen Arctic Ocean, struggling against storms, surviving two attacks by marauding polar bears.

Whatever the value of the meteorological data he is collecting, Mr. Uemura is living, adventuring proof that indeed the urge to explore has not vanished from the world of the late 20th century. The urge may often be expressed in different conditions than in the eras of Columbus or Cook or Lewis and Clark. But it is still strong enough to send people to the depths of the sea, the ends of the earth — and beyond.

As John Blashford-Snell, a lieutenant colonel of Britain's Royal Engineers and one of today's more inveterate explorers, says: "There are so many projects to be done, I have no fear of exploration dying out in my lifetime, not even if I live to be 80."

Blashford-Snell's recent exploits attest to the fact that it is still possible to score exploration "firsts." In 1968, he led the Great Abba Expedition, which made the first descent of the Blue Nile. Three years later, he led the British Trans-Americas Expedition on the first crossing of the Darien Gap in Panama and Colombia.

Jungle Gem

To him the equatorial jungles afford the greatest opportunities for the independent explorer out of the classic mold. Even though much of the area is now being surveyed from the air and space — a major, hitherto unmapped tributary of the Amazon was recently discovered by airborne radar — the deep jungle can be penetrated only by foot.

Col. Blashford-Snell's next project is Operation Drake, which reflects a trend toward adventuring of finding vast new worlds, many who are gripped by the exploratory urge strike out to commemorate, retrace and relive the deeds of past explorers.

In a tribute to the three-year voyage around the world by Sir Francis Drake, which started in December 1577, Col. Blashford-Snell

plans to embark next October from Plymouth with a party of young explorers aboard the Eye of the Wind, a 150-ton steel-hulled brigantine. The ship will serve as a base for exploratory excursions inland at Panama, the Galapagos Islands, Papua-New Guinea and the Sudan.

Research

Another trend of contemporary exploration, says William Graves, senior assistant editor in charge of expeditions for National Geographic magazine, is toward the solo expedition and toward youth. He cited the experience of Robyn Davidson, who crossed the Western Desert of Australia at age 25, alone and by camel. Her 1,700-mile journey, described in the May issue of National Geographic, was a case of "exploring humanity as well as geography," Mr. Graves said.

Many amateur explorers, young

and old alike, have been attracted to pay-your-own-way research expeditions. The University of California Research Expedition Program, headquartered at Berkeley, has a schedule of 13 such projects this year, from archeological mapping in Egypt, to hunting fossils in Nevada, studying monkeys in the Lesser Antilles and examining the flora of New Caledonia.

Other opportunities for exploration abound — in Antarctica, in the Himalayas, in southern New Zealand, interior Africa and, some will say, in Loch Ness.

As Sir Edmund Hillary, who was the first to climb Everest and the first to make an overland tractor journey to the South Pole, once said: "You don't have to be a fantastic sort of hero to do certain sorts of things. You can be just an ordinary chap, sufficiently motivated to do interesting and challenging things."

Letters

Solar Energy

Prof. Georgescu-Roegen's letter (IHT, May 12) on solar energy requires emphatic rectification:

It is false that solar energy systems all depend on other energy forms, collectors for thermal heating of water and area do not heat pumps, as they are called, for heating area, use gas, oil or electricity — but less than half that used by conventional burners, which also run on electricity.

For heating water and area in homes and industry, the world presently is simply burning away over 60 per cent of all oil and gas being "produced." What will be the cost of the petrochemical industry come the day when the world needs oil as a basic raw-material if we continue to let remaining hydrocarbons go up in smoke?

Yes, we still have very large tar/sand and shale fields from which to extract oil, but at a cost of \$15-\$17 per barrel, considerably above OPEC prices, which brought the entire West to a sobering halt in 1973.

The capital requirement for extraction and development of oil, some \$1.5 billion by 1990 for the free world is considerably more than estimated to implant serious solar utilization.

The sun is, furthermore, inexhaustible, pollution-free and has the promise of freeing the consumer from monthly bills for energy after an increasingly viable initial expenditure which he makes from savings out of reduced or eliminated oil bills. It is difficult to understand why the natural enthusiasm being generated by these genuine prospects is so adamantly questioned by some who inventively prove to be uninformed on the subject.

MICHEL GREEVEN, Amsterdam.

Charity Balls

By my calculations the beautiful people (including Jacques Chirac) attending the April in Paris Ball (IHT, May 1) spent \$550,000 or thereabouts on their Concorde flights, the "mad champagne" at Maxim's, Tour d'Argent, Le Doyen, and Le Coq Hardi, the limousines that the George V "ran out of," not to mention the "ostrich boas," "specially woven silk tablecloths," and "three-foot-wide birthday cake."

Ah, we are told, all is okay be-

Italy's Reds Are Not Absolved

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—It is said, by people who generally say such things, that Italy should fight terrorism with "reforms." As though terrorists murder and maim because they want this adjustment or that. The terrorists are children of the Communist movement who want what they say they want: destruction of the social order.

Enzo Bettiza, journalist and senator, says that many European and U.S. intellectuals, journalists and politicians "are making the same disastrous error of appreciation in relation to 'Euro-Communism' that their counterparts made in relation to 'Euro-Fascism' half a century ago (say, between 1922 and 1925)." Michael Ladeen, a U.S. scholar, notes: "Mussolini piously condemned the 'excesses' of the Fascist squads, but himself had formed, and posed as the only man capable of 'normalizing' them. The PCI (Italian Communist Party), after nearly 30 years of preaching the destruction of the capitalist state, now chucks its tongue over the 'adventurism' of the Red Brigades, and then warns darkly that there can be no 'normalization' so long as Communists are excluded from the Cabinet."

Fountain

People eager to exonerate the Communists say that Communists, too, have been terrorist targets. But of approximately 3,000 assaults since January, 1977, including hundreds by the Red Brigades, only two were against Communists. The Red Brigades are fueled by an ideological hatred of the Italian order, and the PCI is the fountain of that ideology.

Italian Communists may reverse the usual Communist pattern by conquering the state through society. Italy's government payroll is, in proportion to population, 10 times the size of the U.S. government's payroll. Italy's ramshackle economy is substantially socialized. Broadcasting is a state monopoly exploited by the left. Communist domination of education extends to elementary school textbooks.

Luigi Barzini, the distinguished liberal journalist, cannot get published in Italy. He is a target of publishers and journalists because of his criticism of the government and pressure from self-appointed "red action committees" and "workers' committees" that include printers who have final say on newspaper content. In a conversation with George Urban, published in Encounter magazine, Barzini says: "Eight out of 10 newspapers have already succumbed to the temptation of pre-emptive capitulation... They are limping their sails to the winds of their next masters, the Communist party."

It is said, by people who generally say such things, that the PCI has liberalized, mellowed, and so on, and that most important newspapers would be a thorn in the side of, rather than a pawn in the hand of, the Soviet Union. But Emilio Bertinieri, secretary-general of the PCI, says: "The Soviet Union's peace policy is in the general interest of mankind." And in a panegyric published in Pravda, Luigi Longo, president of the PCI, exalts that the Soviets have "knocked the weapons from the hands of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, narrowed the field for its maneuver and its omnipotence in the international arena."

'Conditioning'

In 1969, the PCI said: "A democratic transformation of Italian society (depends upon) breaking the conditioning influence [of NATO]." Last March, L'Unita, the PCI newspaper, denounced NATO as "one of the fundamental instruments of American manipulation of the politics and economy of our country and of Western Europe."

"In the Communist press," says Giuseppe Are of the University of Pisa, "one cannot find even one case in which an initiative, move or design of Soviet foreign policy (or, to be more specific, its policy toward countries outside its bloc) has been considered to be in conflict with détente, or dangerous, threatening, aggressive, or censurable in any aspect."

Democracy failed in Italy 11 years before it failed in Germany. 14 years before it failed in Spain. "The Fascists," says George Urban, "were able to say that they had never been tried in government — but the Communists... have ruled the Soviet Union for 60 and the east-central European countries for 30 years, and the results are a catalog of mismanagement and horrors unparalleled for scale in human history."

But that may not matter. Lenin invented totalitarianism, but Mussolini named it, and fascisms are again sinking toward it.

Not Funny

In your last April issue you published a cartoon which linked the fate of the Palestinians to the Holocaust.

If a journal of the PLO or other terrorists had printed those "funny" pictures one might have understood: in the distinguished IHT it was an intolerable disgrace.

DR. H. LAMM, Zurich.

'Rare'

Re: Oliphant Cartoon (IHT, April 29).

It is so rare to see any sympathetic word, or less, action on behalf of the Palestinian refugees, that it was reassuring that we can express horror and indignation over the sufferings of a minority, albeit they are not Jews.

We can certainly use more unbiased and critical interpretation of the Israeli point of view and that of the much neglected "Arab" one.

BARBARA BEECH, Brussels.

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Refuses to Step Down

Henry Ford Denies Bribe Of Indonesian Officials

DETROIT, May 12 (UPI)—Auto magnate Henry Ford II has denied new charges that the company bribed Indonesian officials and announced that he and other top Ford Motor Co. officials engaged in illegal bribes and kickbacks.

In a courtroom-style exchange at the company's annual stockholders' meeting yesterday, Mr. Ford brushed aside an attorney's suggestion that he abdicate as chairman of the firm that his grandfather founded 75 years ago, until his name is cleared.

Mr. Ford is accused in a \$50-million New York lawsuit of taking

\$750,000 in kickbacks from Caterpillar Corp. in return for lucrative catering rights at Ford factories and offices. The suit also accuses Mr. Ford of improperly using company funds to maintain private homes in New York and London.

It was reported this week that a grand jury is looking into allegations that the company bribed Indonesian officials in 1975 to secure a \$30 million contract for Ford's Philco division to build a satellite communications system.

Roy Cohn, a New York lawyer who pressed the \$50-million suit on behalf of a stockholder, insisted that Mr. Ford and Henry Nolle, the company's vice-president and chief counsel, respond to charges that Ford officials have admitted "forging and back-dating documents" given to the Justice Department during an investigation of the Indonesian matter.

"I know the answer, but I'm not going to answer that question because I don't know the legal implications," Mr. Ford said. "This is not a court of law."

Vietnam Exile In U.S. Denies Spying Charge

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 12 (UPI)—A Vietnamese expatriate accused of spying for Hanoi denied the charges yesterday and said that his correspondence with Vietnamese in France was merely an effort to improve U.S.-Vietnamese relations.

David Truong told a U.S. District Court jury that his heavy correspondence with the Association of Vietnamese in Paris was solely to benefit Vietnamese refugees. Mr. Truong said that he and the refugees had a mutual interest in fostering closer ties between Vietnam and the United States.

"I was doing all of this on my own. I strongly feel that in my position I should help rebuild Vietnam and bring Americans and Vietnamese closer together," Mr. Truong said.

Mr. Truong and Ronald Humphrey, a former U.S. Information Agency official, are charged with conspiring to funnel a mass of classified State Department cables to a Hanoi spy network based in Paris.

Granite Firm Fails in U.S.

CONCORD, N.H., May 12 (UPI)—The last company in New Hampshire to provide granite to the building trade has gone out of business because of insufficient demand.

Assets of the Swenson Building Granite Co., whose predecessors provided granite for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and many of New York City's historic buildings, will be auctioned June 8 by the Merrimack County Savings Bank.

The company was separated four years ago from the John Swenson Granite Co., founded in 1893, which now mainly provides granite for curbstones.

In Bid to Relax Political Tension

East Bloc's Barriers on Religion Easing

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN—East Germany is the latest East European state to ease restrictions on its churches and religious believers. Observers see the development as part of a movement to relax internal political tension throughout the Communist East bloc.

The signs of liberalization are evident as well in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Poland.

At the opposite ends of the spectrum in Eastern Europe — though not members of the Soviet-dominated bloc — are isolated, independent Albania, which bans any expression of religious belief, and Yugoslavia, the only Eastern European nation with official diplomatic ties to the Vatican.

In the two months since East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker held a historic meeting with leaders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the country's dominant religious sect, believers have been advised that longtime prejudicial barriers against them will be removed and they will be given equal status with nonbelievers.

Barred from Jobs

The Lutherans have complained for decades that church members have been systematically barred from jobs at universities and other institutions of higher learning and from promotions at work — restrictions typical of Communist states that declare atheism to be official policy.

By meeting with the church delegation headed by Senior Bishop Albert Schoenborn, Mr. Honecker culminated a process of reconciliation triggered by the self-immolation of the Rev. Oskar Brusewitz in August, 1976. The state has promised to allow the building of new churches in new residential

areas and to permit the importation of more religious books. The state also will support the restoration of old church buildings. A regular monthly radio program also has been granted the church.

There are 9 million religious believers in the country of 17 million, including 1.3 million Roman Catholics.

This is the situation in the other countries of the Communist bloc:

• CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek was installed this spring as Roman Catholic archbishop of Prague, filling a 30-year vacancy. Cardinal Tomasek, 79, was approved as the new archbishop after negotiations last year between Czechoslovak government leader and Vatican officials. He succeeds Josef Cardinal Beran, who was not recognized by Prague and who died in exile in Rome in 1969. The Czech Communist party, headed by Gustav Husak, has had problems similar to the East Germans, such as a substantial intellectual dissident movement, a lack of popular support and a decline in its living standards — which had been among the highest in Eastern Europe.

The Prague regime has yet to approve the appointment of nine regional bishops. The Vatican has agreed to change bishopric borders to conform with the legal borders of Czechoslovakia, instead of leaving some Czech and Slovak regions under Hungarian and Polish bishops. Czechoslovak Catholics have protested insistently that the government discriminates against church members, limits religious education and the training of priests and punishes priests who prove to be "difficult."

• ROMANIA: Monsignor Luigi Pogge, representing the Vatican, recently held talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian leader. Diplomatic observers believe Bucharest also is attempting to relax tensions. The largest religious community in Romania — 30 million — belongs to the Romanian Orthodox Church, which is given considerable freedom and does not oppose the government. However, the United Church — Eastern rite Roman Catholics — was banned and its property seized in 1948, while the Latin rite Roman Catholics worship under difficult conditions because their church lacks an official charter. Diplomatic sources believe the Vatican is attempting to win a new charter for the Latin rite church. Revival of the United Church is less likely.

• HUNGARY: It has gone further in reconciling with the Vatican by establishing relations just a step below the formal diplomatic level, approving the appointment of a new archbishop and other bishops in 1976 and winning the return ear-



DUCKY DEFENSES—Gray concrete blocks of the Swiss defense line took on a more colorful look after authorities of the village of Augst invited kindergarten children to apply their artistic talents to the anti-tank obstacles.

Black Jurist Denies It

FBI Memo Says a Judge Helped Discredit Muslims

CHICAGO, May 12 (UPI)—Federal District Judge James Parsons, who in 1961 became the first black ever named to the federal bench, was utilized by the FBI in a counterintelligence program to discredit the Black Muslims in the 1960s, FBI documents indicate.

Memos to late FBI Director J.

Edgar Hoover from Martin Johnson, who at the time was special agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago office, disclose that Judge Parsons, at the FBI's request, repeatedly criticized the Black Muslims, then also known as the Nation of Islam, as racist and violent.

Judge Parsons, now chief judge for the northern Illinois district, denied yesterday that the FBI asked him to make the statements.

"There were occasions quite early in the '60s when I was critical of the Muslim movement, but under no circumstances did the FBI ever ask me to speak," Judge Parsons said. "I think the documents reflect the fact that I had been threatened back in '63 by the Muslims. I was anxious to be constantly informed about them, and I had a complete FBI file on them."

Cooperation

A memo dated Jan. 22, 1969, released under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, said the Chicago FBI office "has always been on the alert for methods by which the NOI [Nation of Islam] could be directed or disrupted. As is evidenced by the present cooperation with Parsons this policy continues."

A memo dated Dec. 12, 1968, said "Chicago continues to maintain periodic contact" with Judge Parsons, who was "approved by the bureau for counterintelligence usage sometime ago."

Budapest has gone furthest in protecting the rights of Jews. It has the largest Jewish community in Eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union and the only Jewish seminary in the Communist world.

• POLAND: Under Edward Giersek, Poland has found a delicate balance in its relations with the Roman Catholic Church, to which the overwhelming majority of Poles belong. Stephen Cardinal Wyszynski, despite the approach of his 77th birthday in August, continues to be a vigorous force for combining nationalism and belief, influencing the regime to be more liberal toward its critics while restraining dissidents from actions that might stimulate violent government counterattacks.

The church continues to pressure the government for more relaxation of limits on religious education and the building of new churches.

Mr. Giersek, the party chief, held his first meeting with the cardinal in November and a few days later he was received at the Vatican by the Pope.

• YUGOSLAVIA: An independent Catholic nation, its largest number of believers are Orthodox and Roman Catholic — 7 million in each group — but there is a significant Muslim minority. Although the state does nothing to encourage religious training, belief is considered a private, personal question. Restrictions on religious practice vary with the considerable autonomy granted the different republics and regions in Yugoslavia.

• BULGARIA: The general easing of church-state relations in East Europe has had little impact in Bulgaria although a Vatican representative was received there last year. Orthodox believers are estimated to represent nearly 60 per cent of the population, with Muslims the second largest group at more than 10 per cent. Jewish, Protestant and Roman Catholic believers together may be only 2 per cent.

© Los Angeles Times

Japan Loan Sharks Do Well in Recession Climate

By William Chapman

TOKYO, May 9 (WP)—Masoko Hotta's tragedy began nearly three years ago when she borrowed \$400 for household expenses from a loan shark in her home town in central Japan.

Unable to pay it back, she borrowed again, never daring to tell her husband, until last November, when she was \$6,400 in debt and the loan shark was demanding the deed to her house. In despair, Mrs. Hotta strangled her 2-year-old daughter and tried twice to commit suicide.

Such calamities are more and more common in Japan, where a national scandal is building up over the country's voracious and largely unregulated loan sharks. Police report a growing number of suicides, marital breakups and even family slaughters caused by rising consumer debt during the recession.

The loan shark cases are relatively new in Japan, an ugly and often bizarre outgrowth of the country's rise to prosperity in the last decade. Moneylending is an almost unregulated enterprise in which companies can legally charge up to 109.5 per cent in annual interest. The actual average charged is about 73 per cent. Rates in the United States now range between 18 and 24 per cent, depending on state law.

Shaming Debtors

The crisis for the Japanese borrower usually comes when the loan sharks, many of whom have gangster connections, put on pressure for repayments. Sometimes the collector merely stands in the borrowers' house loudly demanding the money, hoping to shame the delinquent debtors before their neighbors.

Others take more drastic action. A 35-year-old restaurant manager in Osaka last year failed to pay back about \$900. Two gangsters, according to the national police agency, broke the shutters, doors, windows and furniture at his shop. In Chiba, a Tokyo suburb, five men threatened to break the legs and hands of a 48-year-old man who owed nearly \$7,000.

A couple gassed themselves and their three children when they became unable to pay home loans that the husband had taken from several moneylenders. A housewife borrowed more than \$6,000 from eight loan sharks to pay her children's hospital bills and ended up running away from the family home.

Some authorities blame the frantic borrowing on the capricious buying habits in Japan's new consumer-oriented society. The loan companies, as they do everywhere, play on the consumers' desire for new television sets, golf clubs and vacations.

Imaginative Ad

A colorful and imaginative sub-way ad by the Promisur Company describes a low-salaried man's plight when he invites his girl friend to go on a ski vacation.

"When I asked her to go skiing, her eyes shone with happiness," says the ad. "So did my eyes. Then she said she preferred to go to Hokkaido and suddenly a cold wind blew into my heart." The ro-

mance could be saved, suggested the ad, by borrowing liberally from Promisur.

But there is also evidence that many Japanese get entangled with loan sharks for what is considered normal living expenses. Police say the most victims are housewives and, according to a survey, nearly two-thirds of their loans are for the necessities of life, such as food, rent, clothing and medical bills.

The salary-earner — Japan's middle and lower-echelon business employee — has a different reason for borrowing. He is expected to entertain his office workers after hours in bars and food shops. Unlike higher ranking executives, he is not entitled to charge those costs to an expense account, so he borrows from the loan shark. According to a loan company official, it is not uncommon for some of these people to be indebted to 15 or 20 different sharks.

Increasingly, police are finding

gangsters involved in the lending business. About 10 per cent of those firms accused of exceeding the 109.5 per cent maximum legal rate are known to have criminal ties. The underworld also supplies some of them beefy former wrestlers, who terrify the borrowers, police say.

Under present law, anyone can become a moneylender simply by filing a notice with the National Police Agency. No questions are asked and no license is issued.

A reform movement has encouraged the Komeito, or Clean Government party, to propose registration of lenders and police authority to reject applications of those with known criminal convictions. Yet the party's bill, which was introduced last year, would not lower the 109.5-per-cent interest rate maximum.

Until recently, the Japanese government tolerated the loan sharks

with its customary laissez-faire attitude toward business and made sure that no foreign competition was allowed into the country.

Dose of Competition

Two years ago, however, the government decided that a dose of Western-style competition might be healthy and began permitting U.S. consumer finance companies to operate here. Two have opened for business and four more have been certified. They charge only 48 per cent interest, a real bargain in Japan but still far above U.S. rates.

Shigeru Kimura, general manager of the Japan-Hawaii Finance Co., subsidiary of a Hawaiian loan company, said that business has been brisk since his do's to 20 loans with Japanese firms and he routinely turns them down. "When they come to us they are beyond help," Mr. Kimura said.

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The Art Market

The Collector's Mentality At Victoria and Albert

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, May 12 (IHT)—For some years, many museums in Western Europe have been complaining that they were fighting a losing battle in an inflationary art market. Soaring prices combined with inadequate funds left them helpless when confronted at auction and elsewhere with greedy dealers and oil millionaires. Less has been said about their own attitude at playing the art game.

True, one can hardly hope these days to negotiate a major Rembrandt or Titian on the quiet at bargain prices. But that leaves a large area of little-publicized works of art whose creators or style are familiar to connoisseurs only. This is true of the majority of objects and furniture, which have been much less affected by inflation.

Yet, by and large, the museum record has not been brilliant—although some exceptions, among which is the Victoria and Albert Museum. Its last coup deserves to be thought about.

In March, the Leeds branch of Phillips, London's third auctioneer, announced that it was selling "the contents of Park Hall, Hayfield, of Derbyshire" on April 4. The illustrated catalog tersely described the usual mixed assortment of good and not-so-good 18th and 19th-century furniture and objects that fill almost any English "country house" built before the mid-19th century. This included odds and ends brought back by the 19th-century English from their Continental Grand Tours, among which there was "a Charles X. enameled and brass inlaid center table inset with hardstone specimen" (lot 117).

Clive Wainwright, a research assistant in furniture and woodwork at the Victoria and Albert, routinely thumbing through the catalogue as every collector normally does but few museum officials actually bother to do, gave the illustration a glance. The table, with its heavy circular top supported by a shaft widening as it goes down to reach the low tripod pedestal, did resemble the French type known as a "gueridon." But, on closer inspection, the hardwood top looked unusual with its bands radiating from a central disc and cut across by other concentric bands. Less French still was the band of raised brass encircling the marble top. And not in the least French were several motifs of the inlaid brass on the shaft and pedestal. On the latter, for instance, instead of the neo-classical "thyrsus," as art historians call stylized vine leaves, he distinctly saw hops substituted for vine leaves.

This peculiar design, with its touch of naturalism, was familiar to Wainwright. Fourteen months before, he had published in The Connoisseur an article on Walter Scott's house, Abbotsford. This had led him to study the furniture designs of George Bullock. Now almost forgotten, Bullock revolutionized English cabinet design in the early 19th century, as Wainwright had demonstrated.

Terry Daniel, an architect-designer and a connoisseur of antiques who acted as an agent for the trendy-minded Walter Scott, commiserated several pieces of furniture still to be seen at Abbotsford. More Bullock furniture is at Blair Castle. It is otherwise extremely rare and none ever comes up on the market. The Victoria and Albert had not got a single piece, and Wainwright felt sure this one was by Bullock. There was, alas, no question of his going to Leeds, where the presence of any V and A staff member would have warned professionals that something was up.

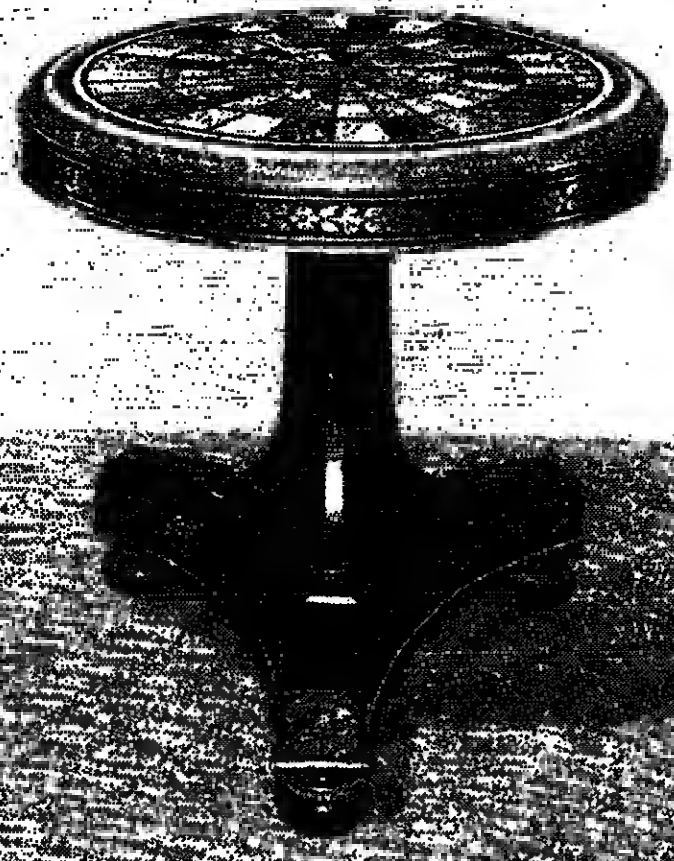
He contacted a museum colleague in Leeds, asking him to have a close look at the piece, if only to check its condition. The colleague discreetly sent back his report. Condition: excellent. Table not "ebonized" but veneered in real ebony; top not "hardwood" but marble cut from ancient Roman fragments, a fashion of Italian marble-cutters probably inspired by Englishmen on the Grand Tour, with their well-known penchant for antiquities. This was one more bit of evidence bearing out the English make of the piece.

Peter Thornton, keeper of the furniture and woodwork department, decided the Victoria and Albert must have it, and the director, Roy Strong, gave him support. Once again, things had to be done quietly. The Leeds colleague bid for the V and A and got the table, whose sale price had been estimated at £1,200 to £1,500, for £1,700. This must be one third in one quarter of what the table would have made if described as a Bullock piece with the Victoria and Albert staff conspicuously running after it.

Sluething Job
Collectors and dealers are well trained to do the sluething job and cloak-and-dagger maneuvering. What is remarkable is that the job should be done by a museum, following a consistent policy.

Two weeks later, the department bought in the same way a "painted coffee 1890s," as Sotheby's Belgravia had described a lot in their auction of April 19. Its period is a good 30 years earlier, Wainwright believes, and it is probably by William Morris. The chest has applied silver leaf with daisies, nearly matching a textile design by him. If it is not Morris's own work, the department has acquired an excellent piece of a type it has not got, for 1890, which is about what a dealer would like to pay for it, i.e., not much. If, on the other hand, research should confirm Wainwright's hunch, then it is another big score on the museum blackboard.

This kind of intelligent policy is possible because the V and A has the collector's mentality—not the stiff pedantry plaguing so many institutions. Wainwright has been collecting for years. Thornton is not only an authority who writes books—admittedly an important side to museum people's activity—



A rare table by 19th-century English craftsman George Bullock acquired by the Victoria and Albert Museum recently for £1,700.

but again a true collector, a sportsman always ready for new game. The heavy-handedness that afflicts the buying methods of many museums, their slowness where swift action is of the essence, do not exist here. And both do more harm than the worst inflation.

The day when it is recognized that good museum people, or at least some of them, should not just be the bespectacled authors of unprintable 1,500-page dissertations, but proven collectors, things might change. Whether this might sometimes create a conflict of interests is, in my view, irrelevant. It is like arguing that a soldier should not be a good shot lest he decide to turn against his commanding officer.

Dining Out

Hong Kong's New Food Thoroughfare

By Naomi Barry

HONG KONG (IHT)—Food Street is one of the most inspired real estate merchandising promotions ever developed. East or West.

Now celebrating its first anniversary with a seductive lottery offering European trips to the holders of lucky numbers, Food Street is such a success that restaurateurs who would like to be part of the crowd-frenzy are renting space from rival landlords on the adjacent thoroughfares. The result of all this concentration on eats is the equivalent of a gourmet village attracting a daily minimum of 15,000 natives and tourists.

When the Cross-Harbor Tunnel linking Hong Kong Island with the Mainland opened late in 1975, it brought traffic to the rather nondescript area of Causeway Bay. High-rise Hong Kong, where space is gold, decided to upgrade Causeway Bay. The contractors, architects, builders and speculators attacked with the enthusiasm of a new Klondike strike.

Sniffing the trend, an imaginative entrepreneur named John Cheung snapped up 80,000 square feet, let the leases run out, razed the buildings and created a new concept in the teeming metropolis. Out of the jumble of lanes emerged the extravaganza of a pedestrian mall with greens and fountains. Lining either side are restaurants, 28 concessions in all.

Although each restaurant has a different personality and a distinct cuisine, all are operated under the umbrella of a single administrative policy, a single team of food buyers and a central employment office.

The standards are average good although none of the Food Street restaurants can compete with some of the exquisite traditional establishments in Hong Kong. Amusement and spectacle compensate for the lack of finesse.

Plans are now afoot for a neighboring Food Center, a cluster of shops selling every sort of Oriental consumable plus food items from abroad. U.S. chocolates are popular and Godiva chocolates from Belgium have been introduced recently. The latter are so costly that they have become the favorite hostess gift.

Meanwhile, the parallel streets, such as Cleveland and Mander Plaza (not part of the Food Street complex), have joined the boom and are burgeoning with restaurants. On nearby Kingston Street, at No. 11, has appeared the best new restaurant in Hong Kong, the Unicorn, with a tasteful decor to match the delicacy of its dishes. Good food in pleasant surroundings is an innovation. Hitherto, a Chinese gourmet cared only about the table, never the walls.

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'ERA Is Not the Way'

The Mormon Way of Looking at Women's Rights

By Judy Klemsrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—Barbara Smith, the top-ranking Mormon woman, tends to wince these days whenever she hears feminists complain that the Mormon Church has become "the newest enemy of the women's movement."

The church is strongly opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment, she conceded in an interview here. It is also against abortion. And homosexuals, men and women, are "disfellowshipped" if they make no attempts to change their life styles.

"But we are for women's rights in principle," insisted Mrs. Smith, who is president of the Relief Society, the women's arm of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). "I don't think there's anyone who feels any stronger than we do about equal pay for equal work, equal education and opportunities, and equal credit treatment."

"We just feel that the ERA is not the way to achieve these things," she went on. "We already have federal legislation that gives women those rights. There are times women need preferential treatment, such as support from their husbands, the right to child custody and alimony in divorce cases, and exemption from combat duty, and we feel these rights would be jeopardized by the ERA."

As for abortion, Mrs. Smith, who is the mother of seven and the grandmother of 18, "with two on the way," said: "We think it's taking a life. We believe in teaching our young people not to have relationships before marriage, and chastity after marriage. There is no

need for abortion if people are taught morality."

The 56-year-old Mrs. Smith, who lives in Salt Lake City, looked like the Hollywood version of the glamorous grandmother. Her silver hair was worn in a bouffant style, and her stylish, vested blue-gray suit gave her a crisp, no-nonsense look that somehow didn't go with her soft-spoken, homespun manner.

She was in New York mainly to talk about the Relief Society's new million-dollar Monument to Women, a 13-statue sculpture garden the size of a football field that will be dedicated on June 28 in Nauvoo, Ill., before 7,500 invited guests.

The sculpture garden was built in Nauvoo, she said, because it was the world headquarters of the Mormon Church when the Relief Society was founded there in 1842 by Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet.

Today, the organization has 1,485,500 women members in 70 countries, including Marie Osmond, the singer, and Lenore Romney, wife of politician George Romney.

"We tried to show that women of the present are what they are because of women of the past," Mrs. Smith said, as she thumbed through photographs of the bronze statues, which show women mainly in the traditional roles of wife, mother, grandmother, teacher and nurturer.

Last Summer
The Mormon Church began to be viewed as a major foe of the women's movement last summer, when 14,000 women—12,000 of them Mormons—registered for the state convention in Utah that preceded last fall's International Women's Year meeting in Houston. It was by far the largest state convention held, and many Mormon women who attended said they had come in response to their church's call to insure the support of "correct principles."

As a result, 12 of the 14 Utah delegates elected to go to Houston were Mormon women, and the entire delegation took a strong anti-ERA, "pro-life" stand in Houston.

"It was not a Mormon plot," Mrs. Smith insisted, when asked about news reports that had characterized it that way. "It was just a

response to the church's request to attend the meeting." She added that 70 per cent of the state's population belongs to the Mormon Church.

Asked about charges that rightist extremists had used the Mormon women at the convention, Mrs. Smith replied, "I guess that happened somewhat. But the thrilling thing about the meeting was that our women went home anxious to know more about the concerns of women. I was so thrilled with what happened there that I encouraged our women in other states to attend their conventions."

The Mormon Church (current membership is about 4 million) has long put great emphasis on the family, she said, with the woman's ideal role seen as wife and mother. Every Monday night, Mormon families hold what is called a "fam-

ily home evening," in which parents and children gather in the home for prayer, family discussions, songfests and games.

At the weekly Relief Society meetings, Mormon women study their religion the first week of each month; homemaking and family health on the second week; social relations on the third; and cultural refinement on the fourth. The cycle is then repeated.

Mrs. Smith said the family health lesson often included instructions on the Mormons' "health code," in which members abstain from alcohol, tobacco and drugs, use meat sparingly, eat moderately, and fast for at least one 24-hour period each month. Money that ordinarily would have been spent on the missed meal is donated to the church for the "local-level poor," Mrs. Smith said.

Sharps and Flats

Headlining the show at the Eiffel Tower during the month of May is Lee Gaines and his Delta Rhythm Boys, one of the most successful and durable black vocal groups in show business, a group that has come a long way since it was formed in New York City 39 years ago.

This is their fourth appearance at the Eiffel Tower (a record for an American act) and their well-known international repertoire makes them a natural for the usual Tower trade.

The present group consists of baritone Hugh Bryant, tenors Ray Beatty and Walter Trammell, Lee Gaines, bass, and Jean Mercardier on piano. Under the guidance of Gaines, who has been with the group since its inception, and Mercardier, a talented French arranger, the standards of harmony have been maintained.

They play the second half of the show in the Tower restaurant and hold the stage for an enjoyable 45 minutes, doing everything from Gaines' own composition, "Just Squeeze Me," to proven standards, a medley of Ellingtonian bits, Hugh Bryant is especially effective with his rendition of "My Way," and Ray Beatty does a little dance routine in one of the numbers, always a crowd-pleaser. Then, of course, there's Gaines with his rich bass voice, the steady anchorman.

As the founder and leader of the group, which has included such stalwarts as Travers Crawford, Kelsey Farr, Carl Jones and Herb Coleman, Gaines is the guiding hand and the soul, making them and taking them from Broadway shows to Hollywood, Las Vegas, South America, Europe, Scandinavia and Japan. They try to sing at least one song in the language of the country they are performing in, and appropriately do "J'Aime Paris au Mois de Mai" at the Tower, but also have many Spanish, Finnish and Swedish songs in their bag.

Roger Grass, producer of the shows at the Tower, says he wants them back every year, and with several contracts lined up elsewhere, Lee and his "Deltas" will probably be playing as many cities around the world as the Harlem Globetrotters.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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WASHINGTON, May 12
(UPI)—Vladimir Horowitz par-
layed his recent White House con-
cert appearance into a \$150,000
windfall, Scripps-Howard News
Service said.

Quoting documents turned over
to a Senate committee, Scripps-
Howard said that Mr. Horowitz
was guaranteed \$150,000 for for-
eign distribution rights to the vi-
deotape of a public television
broadcast of his 50th anniversary
concert at the White House.

At the concert, President Carter
introduced the famed pianist a "na-
tional treasure."

Carter's introduction is included
on the tape, billed as a "Horowitz
at the White House" concert.
Scripps-Howard said that the Sen-
ate documents knew of the foreign
sales arrangement.

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Stravinsky.

May 22: Conductor Charles
MACKERRAS

Soloist E. HIPPITYKAYA

May 23: Conductor Peter

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Duot. Close	Sic. Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Duot. Close	Sic. Close Prev	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Duot. Close	Sic. Close Prev
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1997

NatWest to Buy 75% Of New York Bank

NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI)—National Westminster Bank, the second largest bank in Britain, will acquire a 75-percent interest in New York-based National Bank of North America for \$300 million under an tentative agreement announced today.

The agreement marks the second proposed takeover of a large U.S. bank by a foreign bank in just over a month. In early April, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking agreed to buy control of Marine Midland Bank for \$200 million.

Survey Sees UN Code As Harmful

GENEVA, May 12 (AP-DJ)—A code of conduct proposed by developing countries for multinational corporations would lead to a severe curtailment of technology transfer to those states, a survey found.

The proposal, ironically, aims at increasing the flow of technology to developing countries and improving their ability to negotiate with multinationals for technology. The developing countries have submitted a detailed draft for such a code which is designed to stamp out allegedly abusive practices by technology suppliers such as export restrictions and excessively high prices.

Negotiations on the code are being held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—a major forum for developing country demands for the creation of a new international economic order. If approved, the UN code would be an important part of the larger UN code of conduct for multinational corporations being prepared in New York.

Responding to a survey by Business International SA, the European unit of a New York research group, most corporations indicated they would return to the practice of exporting to developing countries—instead of transferring technology—if the final code is similar to that proposed by the developing nations. Two of the 50 companies questioned stressed that direct investment in developing countries would be significantly reduced if parent-subsidiary transfers were included in such a code.

India, Brazil, Argentina and Spain were identified as the states with the most difficult national legislation on transfer of technology. A British company said that the end result for a country such as India would be that it would "wind up with third-rate technology."

"If the adoption of a code were to be resolved by a simple numerical vote, the 'Group of 77' (developing countries) could impose its version of the code—a situation that the industrialized countries would not be in a position to accept," the survey report said.

Swiss Ease Rules On Foreigners'

Equity Holdings

ZURICH, May 12 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank eased today some restrictions on Swiss franc investments by foreigners.

The new rules, effective Tuesday, primarily will allow foreigners to switch their investments in Swiss securities. However, the central bank has not opened the door wider to new investments by foreigners. The almost complete ban on such new investments by non-resident foreigners remains in force.

The central bank said that provided buy and sell orders were placed at the same time, foreigners could switch between Swiss securities listed on the stock exchanges and said that holders of bank-issued short- and medium-term paper could buy new paper of the same kind when their notes came due.

The bank also said that foreign investors could subscribe to rights issues provided they already held enough paper to qualify for at least 50 percent of the requirement for the exercise of such an option.

In other news, the bank estimated that the nation's current-account surplus last year widened slightly to 8.8 billion Swiss francs (about \$4.4 billion) from 8.7 billion francs a year earlier. It said that an equally high surplus is expected this year.

MLR Is Increased
0.25% to 9 Percent
LONDON, May 12 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England today raised its minimum lending rate (MLR) to 9 percent from 8 1/2 percent a week earlier and 7 1/2 percent two weeks ago. The rate has now risen 2.5 percentage points since the start of the year and is at its highest level since April 1977.

Fears over the rising money supply, which increased by 13.3 percent in the 11 months to mid-March, have prompted authorities to push up interest rates.

would free C.I.T. of the regulatory restraints of a bank holding company while it still retained a sizable investment in banking.

The proposed cash deal for the National Bank shares ranks among the largest U.S. banking takeovers. The agreement in principle announced today is subject to approval by U.S. and U.K. authorities, the directors of both banks and the negotiation of a definitive contract.

National Bank has 141 offices in the New York metropolitan area and ranked as the nation's 40th largest bank at the end of last year with assets of some \$3.8 billion. Its operating net income last year was \$112.6 million. NatWest, nearly 10 times as large with assets equivalent to \$36.6 billion, currently has three U.S. offices specializing in international and corporate finance.

"National Bank of North America will continue to be an American-managed bank serving American needs but benefiting from the international strength of National Westminster," said Harold Hitchcock, deputy chief executive of NatWest.

C.I.T., whose other interests include financing, insurance and some manufacturing, will hold the option under the proposed transaction to sell all or part of its remaining 25-percent interest in National Bank to NatWest at the initial purchase price. National Bank has 6.22 million shares outstanding.

The sale "provides C.I.T. with a unique opportunity to retain a significant investment in banking, to redeploy a substantial amount of capital and simultaneously to terminate C.I.T.'s status as a regulated bank holding company," said C.I.T. president Todd Cole. C.I.T. in 1965 acquired a controlling interest in National Bank, then known as Meadowbrook National Bank. Later banking regulation placed limits on the non-banking activities C.I.T., as a bank holding company, could enter, Mr. Cole noted.

East Bloc Said To Cut Growth Of West Debt
NEW YORK, May 12 (AP-DJ)—The East Bloc's external hard-currency debt rose more slowly last year than preceding years as the area reduced its trade deficit with the West, East-West Markets, published by a Chase Manhattan unit, reports.

Members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) increased their currency debt an estimated 14 percent to \$31.7 billion, following a 35-percent rise to \$45.4 billion in 1976. The 1977 figure includes an estimated \$3.5 billion owed by the two Comecon banks—the International Investment Bank and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the publication said.

Of this debt, 47 percent is owed to Western banks. Drawings on officially supported export credits account for about 43 percent with supplier credits accounting for the rest.

Comecon's aggregate hard-currency trade deficit last year narrowed \$4 billion to \$7 billion. The deficit had shrunk \$2 billion the previous year, the report said.

IMF Said Eyeing Effective Cut of Gold Auctioned

PARIS, May 12 (Reuters)—The International Monetary Fund is studying proposals which would effectively result in smaller amounts of gold being made available to private buyers at its monthly auctions, informed sources said today.

They explained this is to permit distribution of gold in developing countries which prefer to receive metal in proportion to their IMF quotas rather than get cash payments from the IMF trust fund.

Recent rules changes now allow the IMF to distribute gold to member central banks instead of only the cash proceeds from the sale of the metal.

The sources said the proposals have no connection whatever with the U.S. Treasury announcement that it will hold at least six monthly gold auctions offering 300,000 ounces each time.

The surveying two possibilities: to continue offering \$25,000 ounces at each monthly auction but accepting non-competitive bids from developing countries, whose orders would be served in priority ahead of private buyers; or to estimate the likely demand from the developing countries and withdrawing this amount from the total for which competitive bids are invited.

ICL-Hitachi Link Agreed
LONDON, May 12 (AP-DJ)—International Computers Ltd. (ICL) said today that it has agreed to exchange technical information on computer development with Hitachi of Japan.



Frank Reilly



Manfred Nissen

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chase Manhattan has appointed Frank Reilly general manager of its U.K. operations, replacing Stuart Webster who is now area coordinator for the U.K. and the Middle East.

Manfred Nissen has been named vice-president of Sheraton Management Corp. and area manager for Scandinavia. He was previously general manager of the Sheraton Copenhagen. Karl Schaefer has been promoted to vice-president and area manager in Portugal from his post as general manager of Sheraton Frankfurt.

Philippe Coppe has been named head of the general banking division of the Brussels office of Morgan Guaranty Trust, replacing Sean McSherry who will be assigned to the Euroclear Clearance System Ltd. Mr. Coppe was formerly head of the general banking division of the Brussels office of Morgan Guaranty Trust.

Hans El-Emery, vice-president, corporate finance with First Boston AG, has been appointed vice-president of Mellon Bank, covering investment and commercial banking activities for both banks from Athens.

Westinghouse Nuclear France has appointed Stuart Simpson as director. He was formerly general manager of the company's U.S. specialty metals division.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust has named W. Trevor Robinson as a vice-president and general manager—London. He joins the bank from Midland International, where he was general manager.

Turning to international matters, Mr. Blumenthal said that the government has "ample resources to intervene to bring order to disorderly foreign exchange markets."

He said a "fundamentally more serious problem" was "deterioration in the crucial wage-productivity area." However, he said "there is no reason for extreme pessimism. We see no evidence that the inflation rate has been jolted upward more than temporarily."

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Relief Seen On Inflation Rate in U.S. Likely in 1978, Secretary Says

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP-DJ)—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today that "it is not clear that the current upswing in the inflation rate has run its course." But, he added, "some relief is likely later in the year."

"Wholesale prices at early stages of the chain of production—primarily agricultural products—have been rising rapidly and these increases may not have worked their way fully through the retail level," he told the Business Council in Hot Springs. A text of his comments was released here.

Mr. Blumenthal said that consumer prices last year rose more rapidly in the first half. "We hope history repeats itself," he said. "But we cannot afford to depend on it."

He said a "fundamentally more serious problem" was "deterioration in the crucial wage-productivity area." However, he said "there is no reason for extreme pessimism. We see no evidence that the inflation rate has been jolted upward more than temporarily."

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Over Half of Net Foreign Buying Mideast Money Flowing Into U.S. Stock Markets

By Jack Egan

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 11 (WP)—Mideast investors accounted for more than half of all net purchases—acquired stock minus sales—by foreigners of U.S. common stocks in 1976 and 1977, according to the Securities Industry Association. Moreover, in 1977 alone, Mideast money accounted for 19 percent of the \$7.3 billion in total net equity purchases by institutions in the United States, with foreigners as a group responsible for 36.5 percent of net institutional stock purchases.

In 1976, Mideast investors accounted for 14.8 percent of the \$12.2 billion in net stock acquisitions out of a foreign total of 22.6 percent. By contrast, in 1973, Mideast interests represented only 0.4 percent of net stock purchases; in 1974, 6.1 percent; and in 1975, 14.5 percent.

The figures, "if anything, understate the importance" of Mideast investment in U.S. equity markets, because they do not include instances where Swiss and U.K. banks act as investment intermediaries, according to Alan Blanchard, vice-president of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities.

The statistics seem to demonstrate that the Arab oil producers are becoming progressively less conservative in the way they invest their surplus oil revenues in this country—going into stocks rather than fixed-yield securities—while assuming an increasingly important role as buyers in the U.S. stock market.

When huge revenue surpluses first began to accumulate after the fourfold increase in oil prices in late 1973, there was initial concern that a handful of Arab oil producers could buy out the shares of the largest U.S. corporations in a few years. But, initially, the overwhelming proportion of the funds were placed in short-term savings instruments, and only a minuscule amount in equities, as the statistics indicate.

U.S. Money Supply Rises

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP-DJ)—A sharp jump in the money supply announced late yesterday spread fears that the Federal Reserve may quickly have to tighten its credit reins another notch.

The Fed data showed that M-1 has ballooned at a 14-percent annual rate in the past eight weeks, far faster than the 4-to-8 percent growth the Fed has said it will tolerate in the short-term. M-2 in the period expanded at a 9.3-percent rate, compared with a Fed target of 4½-to-8½ percent. In the week ended Wednesday, M-1 jumped \$4 billion and M-2 advanced \$4.2 billion.

Because the two money measures represent funds readily available for spending, they are considered important economic determinants. Too fast a growth, it is believed, will feed inflationary fires. To slow the growth, analysts say, the Fed will have to reduce the amount of reserves supplied to the banking network, pushing up its target rate on federal funds. The rate on funds offers an indication of the availability of reserves in the banking network and provides the Fed a guide in carrying out policy.

Dealers appear to be convinced that higher interest rates may be in store. "There's no choice but for the Fed to move another notch," warned David M. Jones, an economist for Averbach, G. Langston & Co.

They predicted an increase in "real" gross national product of 4-to-4.5 percent this year with growth slackening to a rise of 3.6 percent in 1979.

Rich Arabs Counter Neighbors' Charges

BAGHDAD, May 12 (AP-DJ)—Iraq has lent or given away \$2.2 billion to developing countries in 1977, 80 percent of which went to non-oil producing Arab countries, vice-president Saddam Hussein said in a speech yesterday before a pan-Arab conference on "collective economic action."

He apparently was reacting to complaints by some Arab governments suffering balance-of-payments deficits that their oil-rich neighbors were not giving them enough aid.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait recently issued similar statements, arguing that they have been giving their neighbors "more than enough" aid and loans. Kuwait said its foreign aid and loans totaled \$6 billion between 1962 and 1977, most of which went to Arab states, while Saudi Arabia said it gave out about \$10 billion.

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Stocks Rally Amid Active NYSE Trade Foreign Funds Flood Wall St.

NEW YORK, May 12 (Reuters)—Hopes for restraining U.S. inflation combined with a flood of foreign money into Wall Street to push prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply higher in heavy trading today, analysts said.

Analysts said investors were pleased with President Carter's decision to trim his proposed tax-cut package in an effort to curb both inflation and the federal deficit. This helped offset the bad news yesterday of a higher-than-expected jump in the nation's money supply.

The rally, though weakening in the final 30 minutes on profit-taking, came in the face of yesterday's half-point rise in the Federal Reserve's discount rate but analysts said the rate hike bolstered the dollar in Europe and encouraged foreign investors to buy U.S. stocks.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 6.50 to 840.70 and nearly 12 points above last Friday's close. Advancing issues led declines 1,000-to-500 while volume jumped to 46.6 million shares from 36.63 million yesterday.

Prices rose sharply on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The index gained 1.01 to 142.57 and the average price per share gained nine cents.

Meanwhile, the dollar continued to rise in New York against leading currencies, partly on the strength of the tax decision, analysts said, although the gain in Europe was attributed to rising U.S. interest rates.

However, on the bearish side, the government reported a 2.1-percent decline in U.S. weekly retail sales. Occidental Petroleum was active and rose 1/4 to 25 1/2. White Motor, also active, gained 1 1/2 to 10 1/2.

Among the glimmers, Schlumberger rose 3/4 to 77 1/2, Hewlett Packard 2 1/2 to 79 1/2 and Polaroid, the volume leader, gained one to 36 1/2. Merck rose 1 1/2 to 55 1/2 after the company said an investigation found its new glaucoma drug was superior to similar drugs on the market.

Tandy Corp. rose 1 1/2 to 39 1/2 after announcing a 2-for-1 stock split.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans closed irregularly higher, corn lower and oats fractionally lower on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents; corn off 1/4 to 1 1/2; oats off 1/2 to unchanged; and soybeans up 8 to 2 1/2.

Small declines in corn futures were attributed to clear weather in areas where fieldwork is lagging far behind normal.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 12

Yld.	P/E	Std.		Close		Chge	
		High	Low	Prev	Close		
.52	5.9	7	277	94%	88%	810%	1/4
4.40	3.2	6	19	15%	14%	1470%	1/4
1.32	.52	20	15	5%	5%	54%	1/4
1.32	4.6	9	113	1057%	25%	20%	1/4
1.60	1.40	13	14	27%	27%	2714%	1/4
1.40	4.5	12	80	10534%	24%	245%	1 1/4
2	4.4	2091	146	45%	45%	4514%	1 1/4
1	4.0	6	1,022	201%	201%	2024%	+3/4
77.32	5.9	14	104	124%	124%	124%	1/4
1.34	7.8	8	27	191%	19%	1914%	1/4
1.40	1.1	258	15	14	14%	1414%	1/4
5.4	6.2	8	81	9%	9%	9	+ 1/4
1.36	1.2	15	252%	26%	26%	2614%	1/4

58	2.7	7	328	u21v2	21	31 1/2 + 7/8
.96c	6.3	13	1736	1736	11 1/2	
1.48	8.8	19	112	18	1234	18 + 1/4

[illegible]

1.74	12	8	25	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4 + 1/2
1.205	4.8	3	59	25 1/4	24 7/8	25 1/4 + 1/4
1.60	4.9	7	431	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4 + 1/2

7.40	4.5	29	351a	105a	+3a
1.50	4.4	14	251a	105a	+3a
1.50	4.8	8	137	101a	+3a
1.50	4.9	4	25	25	+3a
1.50	5.1	1	25	25	+3a
1.50	5.1	1	24	24	+3a
1.50	5.2	1	24	24	+3a
1.50	5.3	6	141	41a	+3a
1.50	5.3	6	141	41a	+3a
1.50	5.4	1	24	24	+3a
1.50	5.5	7	11	21a	+3a
1.50	5.7	6	21a	21a	+3a
1.50	5.8	12	12	21a	+3a
1.50	5.9	21	25	25	+3a
1.50	6.1	8	25	25	+3a
1.50	6.3	9	27a	27a	+3a
1.50	6.5	13	27a	27a	+3a
1.50	6.6	8	15	15a	+3a
1.50	6.8	1	15	15a	+3a
1.50	6.9	8	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.0	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.1	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.2	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.3	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.4	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.5	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.6	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.7	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.8	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	7.9	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.0	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.1	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.2	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.3	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.4	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.5	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.6	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.7	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.8	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	8.9	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.0	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.1	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.2	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.3	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.4	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.5	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.6	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.7	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.8	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	9.9	3	15	15a	+3a
1.50	10.0	3	15	15a	+3a

1.40	8.7	7	164	16½	16½	16½
4.90	9.6		2	21½	21	21 — ½

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
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1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	8															

0.75	B.6	250	90	190	90	-1
0.80	9.0	6	27	20	19%	20 + 1/4

55	8.5	12	27%	27%	14	-
56	8.5	8	23	19%	19%	+
57	8.5	7	17%	14%	14%	+
58	8.4	7	17%	14%	14%	+
59	8.4	7	17%	14%	14%	+
60	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
61	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
62	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
63	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
64	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
65	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
66	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
67	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
68	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
69	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
70	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
71	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
72	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
73	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
74	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
75	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
76	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
77	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
78	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
79	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
80	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
81	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
82	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
83	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
84	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
85	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
86	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
87	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
88	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
89	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
90	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
91	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
92	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
93	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
94	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
95	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
96	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
97	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
98	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
99	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+
100	8.4	9	21%	13%	13%	+

0	3.6	9	215	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 1/2 + 3/4	16 3/4 + 1/2
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Yield

1. **New Year's high.**

2. **Rate of dividends in the foregoing**
percentages based on the last quarterly or
a. **Special or extra dividends or pay-**
regular are identified in the following

3. **Annual rate plus stock dividend.**
a. **Declared or paid in preceding 12**
month after stock dividend or sale-out.
b. **Unpaid, deferred or no action taken**
c. **Declared or paid this year, on acci-**
dends in arrears. + **New Issue.** - **De-**
line 12 months plus stock dividend. - **12**
months, estimated cash value on
arlier date.

4. **Ex-dividend and sales in full.**

out warrants. xdfs—Ex-distribution.

		High	Low	Chge
Rock Car	A	54%	5%	5% + 4%
Rock Car	B	5%	5%	5% + 4%
edvne		53%	3%	3% - 4%
on Con	A	51%	1%	1% - 4%
on Con	N	51%	1%	1% - 4%
DM Bk	217%	17%	17%	17% - 4%
roster B	216%	16%	16%	16% + 4%
roster A	117%	1%	1%	1% - 4%
nt A				9%
on PL	514%	14%	14%	14% - 4%
on N		10%	10%	10% - 4%
lan Oil	514%	14%	14%	14% - 4%
Keno		9%	9%	9% + 4%

Carbid	818½	18½	18½	
Yager P	213	12½	12½	76
Midwest	214½	14½	14½	16

	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
SI	219 1/4	197 1/2	199 1/2	- 3/8
ST	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	0
Mont	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/8
W	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/8
SI Pwr	21 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	- 1/8
Smith	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	+ 1/4
Arden	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	0
Text A	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
[n]	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0
etra	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0

on A	518	17%	18
First	\$20	20	28 + 1/2

Co	515%	15%	15% + 1%
Co	21%	13%	14 + 1%
and	5 7%	7%	
of Bnk	32%	2%	2%
rst A	21%	18%	18%
	8 6%	5%	5% + 1%

Total sales 490,477 shares.

5/10/15

[illegible]

These are the special rates after deduction of the introductory discount:

[illegible][illegible]

International

Interest Rates

Dollar		D-Mark	
7 9/16-7 11/16	3 5/16-3 7/16		
7 3/4-7 9/8	3 7/16-3 9/16		
7 1/2-7 5/8	3 7/16-3 9/16		
7 1/8-7 3/8	3 3/8-3 5/8		
5 1/2-5 7/8	3 9/16-3 11/16		

Swiss Franc		Sterling	
3 1/2-3 3/4	11 1/16-11 1/8		
15 1/16-15 1/8	11 1/16-11 1/8		
11 1/16-11 3/16	11 1/16-11 1/8		
11 1/8-11 1/16	11 1/16-11 1/8		
1 1/4-1 1/2	12 1/2-12 1/4		

Amsterdam		Yield	Prev	N
Brussels	104.86	102.70	101.00	
Frankfurt	142.40	142.21	141.15	
London	488.20	479.00	480.00	
London SW	224.18	224.18	224.18	
Millon	41.29	44.83	44.44	
Paris	102.80	102.10	101.90	
Sydney	462.40	462.40	460.40	
Vienna (n)	141.20	141.20	141.20	
Tokyo (n)	5,497.98	5,489.23	5,556.34	
Zurich	356.00	360.00	360.00	

Int'l new	Int'l old

Currency Rates

May 12, 1978

Reading across the table from date of yesterday's closing into bank selling range rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in local currencies of each of the following financial centers. They do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.L.	Sfr.	RF cent.	SwissF.
Am	3.26	4.14	107.035*	46.40	0.2593		6.145*	114.675
Ant	59.9675	15.6222	7.0588	3.764*	116.59975			106.46
Ban	2.108	3.8401	45.22*	2.454	93.55	6.399		106.46
Cal	1.03095		3.843	48.1	1.586 45	4.109	59.91	1.306
Chi	10.97	1.586 40	412.40	180.86		383.91	20.44	4.398 00
Hon	4.661	8.401	230.90			5.3495	206.50	14.149*
Kor	1.34053	93.597*	42.5006*		0.22725	97.76	-6.19175*	235.45

Following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market:
 \$/£: Ecuador \$5.405; Israeli \$1.75; Pecos \$1.295; Schilling 15:155; \$/SwissF.: New Krones \$4.51; Fl. Marks \$2.653; Belgian Franc/Schilling \$2.97; Hong Kong \$5.3:3845; Canadian \$: 0.90765 US cents.

Commercial Paper: (*) Units of 100 (L) Units of 1000 (S) Units of 100/100 (F) American Dollars.

May 12, 1978

reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in national currencies of each of the following financial centers. They do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Lira	Gld.	BF cont.	Suoi.	Dan.
Jan	2.26	1.414	1107.003	48.49	0.2593		6.145	114.075	39.90
Feb	2.26	59.9675	15.8223	7.0585	3.704	14.5975		16.64	5.76
Mar	1.31	2.3401				93.5	6.399	106.46	10.46
Apr	1.32095			48.41	1.586	45	1.019	59.1	38.9
May	1.31	1.3566	40.12	180.86		38.9	20.44	43.93	14.62
Jun	1.31	1.3566	40.12	180.86		38.9	20.44	43.93	14.62
Jul	1.306	3.0553	93.9315	45.5005	0.2273	75.01	6.12175		32.68

*Flowing are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Danish Lira: 1 Lira = 100 Kroner; 100 Kroner = 1 Danish Krone.
 *Exchange rates: 1 Dollar = 100 Cents; 1 Pound = 100 Pence; 1 Mark = 100 Pfennig; 1 Franc = 100 Centimes; 1 Lira = 100000 Millesimi; 1 Guilder = 100 Stivers; 100 Stivers = 10000 Centesimi.
 *Source: New York: S.491; Fin. Mart: 4.2565; Belgium: Financial Press: 32.97; Hong Kong: S. 4; London: S. 2.3365; Canadian: S. 0.89765 U.S. Cents.

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Art Buchwald

The Unspoiled Horse

WASHINGTON—I watched the Kentucky Derby on May 6 along with millions of other people and really enjoyed it. During one of the breaks for commercials I tried to figure out why I like horse racing more than any other sport on television. Then it dawned on me. Horses can't talk.

In the age of TV sports hype, we are constantly barraged by athletes' shouting and shouting. Whether it's boxing, football, basketball, tennis or golf, there has to be controversy or the viewers will turn off their sets.

The sports announcer is always shouting a microphone down some athlete's throat and asking, "Doesn't it really get you mad that Wilbert Floreffe is getting twice as much money as you are?" Or, "Champ, you haven't shown anything since your last fight with the Liechtenstein Matress, Helmut Flug. Are you washed up or just coasting until you can get a \$15-

million gate?" Or, "Tommy, the Yankees paid a million dollars for you to win a series for them. Now people are saying you have a glass arm. Don't you consider yourself an utter failure?"

But they can't do that to a horse. They can put the microphone up to his teeth or in his ear and he can't go to say a word. He'll never knock the other horses in a race; he'll refuse to blame his jockey or put down his trainer when he loses. He'll just look the spouter in the eye and keep his mouth shut.

A horse couldn't care less whether he gets a good press or a bad press. Money means nothing to him. He knows he won't get any more oats whether he wins every race or comes in last. He likes to run but it's not the biggest thing in his life.

Horses never complain about officials. They don't ask to be traded to Los Angeles and they don't threaten to play out their options if management doesn't give them a duplex estate and a brand-new Cadillac van.

When you watch television, you never see one horse hitting another in the chops or knocking down another horse when the judges aren't looking.

A horse never holds up his hoof to indicate he's No. 1 when the TV cameras are on him.

Black Sheep Turning White From Sunburn

SYDNEY, May 12 (UPI)—The black sheep of Victoria are turning white from sunburn, and it is not only the sheep that are suffering.

The problem is that the black coloring of the fleece absorbs ultraviolet light, and sunlight is actually bleaching the fleece of the sheep, reducing their value, the newspaper Australian reported yesterday.

As a result, farmers are now "dressing" the valuable black sheep in light plastic cloaks to screen out ultraviolet light.

"We have heard about wolves in sheep's clothing," the newspaper said in an editorial. "But sheep in plastic raincoats?"

"It may not be woolly thinking... but it's a very rational home lesson to all, including you... and ewe... the newspaper said.

Noble and graceful, he keeps his head high whether he's running in the Kentucky Derby or a claiming race in Cheyenne. The horse is the only athlete—the last one left unspoiled—all the TV hoopla and money that most sports are now associated with.

There may be jockeys, trainers and owners who will spout off when they see a TV red light, but the racing horse is the only athlete who doesn't bore you.

Although Affirmed won the Kentucky Derby, he took the victory in his stride. Aldar lost it, but he showed no hard feelings toward the winner. Believe it, who came in third, happily went to his paddock refusing to speak to Howard Cosell.

I was proud of all the horses who raced that day. They behave with dignity and refute the American belief that "winning is everything." They were, if you'll forgive the pun, "a credit to their race."

'His songs sound as though they were born that way—not written.'

Thousand Songs Later for Irving Berlin

By John S. Wilson

NEW YORK (NYT)—On May 8, 1907, just before his 19th birthday, Irving Berlin officially became a songwriter. That is the date of the copyright of his first song, "Marie From Sunny Italy," written in collaboration with Nick Nicholson. Berlin's contribution was the lyric, and his share of the royalties was 37 cents.

Now, just after Berlin's 70th birthday, that first song has been followed by, at his estimate, "at least a thousand" more, producing royalties of millions of dollars. The exact number—or even an approximation—will not be revealed by Berlin. He says it would be an impossible task.

But an indication—the tip of Berlin's musico-financial iceberg—can be gleaned from the sales records of two songs that have been made public: "God Bless America," which, since 1940, has brought in \$673,939.46—all of which, along with the income from several other patriotic songs by Berlin, goes to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts—and "White Christmas," introduced in "Holiday Inn" in 1942, with its 113,067,354 records and 5,588,845 copies of sheet music sold in the United States and Canada alone.

The Catalogue

These are just two songs in a catalogue that includes "Alexander's Ragtime Band" (published in 1911), "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning" (1918), "A Pretty Girl Like a Melody" (1919), "All Alone" (1924), "What'll I Do?" (1924), "Always" (1925), "Blue Skies" (1926), "Easter Parade" (1933), "Check to Check" (1935), "They Say It's Wonderful" (1946), "There's No Business Like Show Business" (1946) and "The Girl That I Marry" (1946)—the last three from "Annie Get Your Gun."

Along with "White Christmas" and "God Bless America," these are Berlin's most popular songs—all of them with both words and music by a man whose formal education ended at the second grade and who has never learned to read or write music.

Simplicity and versatility have been the consistent hallmarks of Berlin's creations. His lyrics could be direct, down to earth ("Always"), but he could also match witticisms with Cole Porter ("You Can't Get a Man With a Gun"). His melodies sang with the best of Jerome Kern ("Easter Parade") but they could strut, too ("Alexander's Ragtime Band") or hallow with joyous exuberance ("There's No Business Like Show Business").

And, even at 90, the well has not run dry. Although he has not published anything since "An Old Fashioned Wedding," which was interpolated in the revival of "Annie Get Your Gun" at Lincoln Center to 1966, Berlin is still turning them out.

Another Show

"Oh, yes, I'm still writing songs," he said in a telephone interview not long ago, his voice cheerful, chipper and strong. "But things have changed. You don't just write a song, I used to and others used to in the old days and then put it out and have song pluggers go to work on it. Unless you're doing a show or a movie, there's no market, no need for it."

"I have them if I ever get around to doing another show, which I hope to. But it's very tough for me to make that kind of decision because I'm not like Oscar Hammerstein used to be. You remem-



Irving Berlin, at 90, still writes songs.

ber he took a full page in Variety after "Oklahoma!" opened and was such a smash—he listed about seven or eight of his flops and he said, 'I did it before and I can do it again.'

A husky, gleeful chorale came crackling over the telephone.

"When Kern was asked when he divides his time between a home in the Catskills and a New York City townhouse, continued, 'But you get scared. Once I make a commitment, then I have to go through with it. Then it's a question of how you feel—with the auditions and rehearsals that you have to go through. It's not just a matter of feeling good one day or the next day but if you have a bad night's sleep—and I've been a bad sleeper all my life—then you say, 'Why the hell did I take this on?'

"But I have the songs. They're in the catalogue and, with the new copyright laws, there's no telling what can happen to them."

"His songs," Harold Arlen said, "sound as though they were born that way—not written."

"Berlin has no place in American music. He is American music."

This year, on the occasion of Berlin's birthday, President Carter, in a letter, remarked on the "joy your music has given to others" and declared: "God bless Irving Berlin!"

PEOPLE: Margaret and Snowdon To Get 'Quickie' Divorce

Princess Margaret's divorce from her estranged husband Lord Snowdon probably will go through in about two weeks under a 1971 "quickie" law used by many British couples, a High Court official said. The official, who refused to be identified, said he understood the princess's petition had been filed at Somerset House civil registry. A chief clerk there would say only: "A divorce petition is a private document and this applies to everyone." The High Court official said that Princess Margaret's case is expected to be "in the ordinary country court list of special procedure divorces" in London. Under the 1971 law, couples separated for two years need only swear an affidavit that the marriage has irretrievably broken down and a county court judge can grant the divorce without hearing evidence. Neither wife nor husband need attend. Such "quickie" dissolutions have proved the most common among the 150,000 divorces in Britain every year. Only if either partner refuses to admit to a marriage breakdown, or if there are arguments about financial arrangements and custody of the children, do divorces go before the High Court's Family Division. In the case of the 16-year-old Viscountess Snowdon and the princess—custody and support questions have been settled, Princess Margaret has been released from a hospital where she was undergoing treatment for a stomach disorder and hepatitis, a liver ailment. She is to refrain from official engagements "for about a month," said a statement from her residence, Kensington Palace.

Just in time for Mother's Day—Sunday—the American Mother of the Year was chosen in Des Moines, Iowa, at the convention of the American Mothers Committee. She is Ellen McCall, a 56-year-old mother of three from Memphis, Mrs. McCall beat out 103 other mothers who were competing for the title, among them, Mrs. DeConcini, mother of Sen. Dennis DeConcini, the Arizona Democrat, and Dr. Bennett Washington, wife of Mayor Walter Washington of Washington, D.C. Like her fellow contestants, Mrs. McCall was judged on her contributions to family and society, and taken into account were letters of recommendation and a three-minute speech on "The Highlights of My Life as a Mother." A spokesman for the Mothers Committee said, "You don't have to bake a good pie to win."

Meanwhile, society got a new flip when the 26-year-old Earl of Grosvenor, Britain's most eligible bachelor outside the royal family, announced he and 19-year-old Natalia Phillips would be married Oct. 7. Grosvenor is the heir to the Duke of Westminster and was given control of the family holdings, estimated at nearly a billion dollars, on his 21st birthday. The holdings include 300 acres of London's fashionable Mayfair and Belgrave districts, and large chunks of real estate in Wales, Northern Ireland, Australia, Canada, Hawaii, Miss Phillips is a granddaughter of a multimillionaire, the late Sir Harold Wehrer. Her mother, Mrs. Harold Phillips, is one of Queen Elizabeth's closest friends.

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